THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The "Wolf and the Lamb" Back in the Fold.

Return of the Rev. Horace Cooke with his Young Infatuation—The Bohemian Press in a Nightmare—The Pastor in Prison—The Pupil with her Parents.

The New York *World* of this morning says:—

The story of the Rev. Horace Cooke is not yet told. Its incidents have already been sufficiently numerous, and not a few of them have been painful. What it will be necessary to write of him in the future, either in explanation or in sympathy, it is unnecessary to anticipate. Strange as it will seem, he returned to this city on Tuesday.

SAVED FROM RUIN.

The joy of Miss Johnson's father, and mother, and brother, and sisters at her return was unbounded. They were only too glad to welcome her back to their home and their love, and when they became positively assured that she came back to them as pure as when she left, their hearts were filled with unspeakable gladness. It is the theory of many persons who are intimately acquainted with Cooke that his object in running away with the girl was seduction, and that failing in this he became maddened almost to insanity. One thing, however, is certain, that he did not succeed in ruining the girl, and that she has come back to her friends as pure as when she left.

WHERE WAS HE?

Where the reverend gentleman was between his disappearance on Friday evening and his reappearance on Tuesday it is difficult at the present moment to tell. But permitting this *lacuna* in his history to remain unfilled for the present, the narrative of his adventures may be taken up yesterday afternoon at

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL,

where he registered his name and address preparatory to taking apartments. The name given was that of "Henry P. Daly, of St. Louis, Mo." After registering his name he turned round and asked some one to come out with him. His invitation was accepted by one of the gentlemen present, who, however, had no previous acquaintance with him, and was in total ignorance of his object. The hotel is at one corner of Beekman street—the *World* office is opposite. Thither he walked, manifesting no unusual feeling in his demeanor. He asked the clerk at the counter for a copy of yesterday's *World*. It was given to him. After reading some portions of it he became excited—the views of the public on his conduct, as therein expressed, uniting with the sherry wine, which he afterwards confessed he had been drinking, to disturb his self-possession. He made some inquiries of the clerk in reference to the articles contained in the paper, which, of course, that gentleman could not answer. At that moment one of the gentlemen connected with the editorial department of the *World* entered the publication office to obtain the key of the door leading to the editor's rooms. As the manners of "Mr. Henry P. Daly, of St. Louis, Mo.," were not at that moment specially unpleasant, the official in the counting-room observed, "There is a gentleman from up-stairs; he knows more about those matters than I do."

The manner of "Mr. Daly" immediately changed. His face became livid with anger. Rushing towards the gentleman alluded to, he cried out, gesticulating vehemently:—

"Who wrote that article, sir?"

Somewhat surprised at the unusual vigor of this address, the gentleman addressed quietly replied:—

"Your question is decidedly impertinent. I cannot inform you."

"Ha! It was you, then, who wrote this foul slander. I, sir, am the Rev. Horace Cooke."

Hereupon the *soi-disant* Missourian rushed on his supposed "slanderer" in an intimidating manner, subsequently catching him by the collar, and holding one hand behind his back as if searching in a back pocket for a pistol. This was becoming serious, and as the gentleman assaulted was unwilling to become a martyr, especially as he did not write any of the articles objected to, he freed himself from the threatening grasp of the reverend assaulter. Apprehending further disturbance, he bade one of the clerks to send for an officer to preserve the peace.

"What do I care now for an officer? but I would give $50 for the man that wrote that article."

After a few moments, in which Mr. Cooke indulged in threats of a similar strain, an officer came, and he was accordingly given in charge. He was then brought to the

BEEKMAN STREET STATION-HOUSE,

where he was accused of creating a disturbance in the publication office of the *World* and assaulting one of its editors.

"By jingo," muttered one of the admiring policemen who stood by, "He looks more like a Rooshian officer than a parson. He's a dashing fellow, and I wouldn't mind falling in love with him myself if I was a woman."

"Dashing" is exactly the word which describes the normal Rev. Horace Cooke's appearance; it was hardly applicable to his then condition.

The charge was briefly told—that he had assaulted, without provocation, a gentleman passing through a portion of the establishment in which he was employed, threatening further violence to other *attaches* of the same paper.

"Well, sir, what's your name?"

"My name is Horace Cooke."

"Your age, Mr. Cooke?"

"Thirty years."

"Your residence?"

Here there was a pause. Then he jerked out quite abruptly:—

"In Seventh street, near the church; I don't know the number.'

"Your profession?"

The hand of the ex-preacher—a handsome one, by the way—was clasped over his eyes, and moaningly he replied:—

"I have none; I have none *now*."

The sergeant said nothing, but wrote on the slate, and the sound fell gratingly on the ears of those present, through the sympathetic silence which followed this last answer, half concession, half lament.

A few more questions, and the formalities of the complaint were completed, and then Mr. Cooke, turning round, said:—

"This is all directed, not against me, but against my church. I know it all. The press wants to attack the Methodist Church, and they have attacked me. I don't care, sir, about your charge, but I would give my left arm to meet the man face to face who wrote that terrible article on me. I certainly should assault him."

"Anything about you that you'd like to give up?" said the matter-of-fact sergeant, interrupting the clerical tirade against the press, and the reflections of those present that if the accused were insane, as reported, he had "method in his madness" in the ingenious way in which he attempted to change reprobation of his conduct into a newspaper assault against his church.

"He has a large sum of money by him," said one of the officers, however he knew.

"Can't take it unless he gives it," was the magisterial reply.

"See if he has any arms."

The search was completed, and nothing of that kind was found, although a bulky pocket-book, apparently well lined, was drawn from his breast-pocket. His friends, it is stated, took from him to-day some weapons.

"Take him down," and still threatening that one man who wrote "that article," and promising to exact summary vengeance when he had an opportunity, the still handsome, though much disturbed, face of Horace Cooke, pastor and the rest, disappeared down the stairs to a region at once a haven of security and a place of restraint.

"Take care of him," said the sergeant. "You must drop down there every few minutes to look after him. He's too disturbed to be left alone."

HE WANTS TO GET OUT.

After being locked up in the cell, Cooke sent a slip of paper, on which was written the following:—"Let me out in the passage-way, and I will give you $10." The words were plainly written in a handsome hand, and did not indicate any physical nervousness. No answer was sent to the note, and the man remained all night in the cell. A number of acquaintances called to see him, but they were not permitted to have an interview with him.

WHY SHE LEFT.

The general belief is now that Miss Johnson was a young religious enthusiast, and that Mr. Cooke had acquired that singular spell power over her which, as is well known, often results from the development of an almost fanatical degree of so-called religious ardor. There is also reason to suspect that the young girl had the misfortune not to have concealed from him the existence of this fascination which he exercised over her acts, and that in a moment of semi-infatuation he requested her to fly with him, and she blindly assented.

She stated to her father that Mr. Cooke went to the school house on Friday afternoon last, and made arrangements with her to leave immediately. She obeyed, and they left that evening for Philadelphia. Having arrived there her "flighty" companion went to a hotel and hired a room, to which he escorted his youthful charge, and instantly took his departure, since which time until twelve o'clock last night she had neither seen nor heard anything of him. It may also be a matter of interest to the inquisitive to know that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Miss Johnson is not as chaste a young lady as when she left her parents' home last week; on the contrary, it is asserted that she is in no wise harmed save in the matter of unenviable and unfortunate notoriety.

A reporter of the *Times* had an interview with Cooke in the latter's cell, from which we extract the following:—

COOKE'S STATEMENT.

The story told by Cooke was one of a boy's love, as follows:—"When I was eighteen years old I was engaged to be married to a girl about my own age. I loved her devotedly, and had every reason to believe that my affections were returned. An aunt of hers broke the engagement; how, I do not know, but villainously. The girl went to the West Indies, and I have never seen her since. Upon leaving this country she returned my ring, daguerreotype, letters, and all the tokens of affection which had passed between us. Her image faded from my mind, and when about twenty years old I married my present wife. She was and always has been the best of women, and we have never quarreled during our long married life. Before entering the ministry I was an actor, and for six months was upon the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre. Up to the time of coming to New York my life was a happy one, and as pure as befitted a Christian man and a minister of the Gospel. I was never unfaithful to my wife in the slightest degree, even in thought or deed, and the story in regard to my visiting places of bad repute is a fabrication, basely false. When we moved to Seventh street I became acquainted with Mattie Johnston. In form and feature she was the counterpart of my first love, resembling her in all respects. I became infatuated beyond control, and it was utterly beyond my power to resist the temptation to try and make her mine. But although loving her to desperation, I never had any criminal intercourse with her; and, so help me God, she is as pure and innocent this night as an angel in Heaven. Oh! I was a fool to do such a thing. Don't palliate my crime, for I have acted most wickedly, and will bear any punishment that may be put upon me. I intended to flee the country, and would have done so but for that infernal article in the *World* yesterday morning. It was a clear tissue of lies from beginning to end, and I could not forbear facing him and seeking vengeance upon him. But for this I would never have been found out. It was this object alone which forced me from my hiding place. I have not done with the writer of that article yet, and if I ever get out of this place (here the prisoner gnashed his teeth, and clenching his fists struck them wildly against the iron bars, adding at the same time with emphasis), I will wreak a terrible vengeance upon him."

CUBA.

Diplomatic Correspondence—The Speakman and Wyeth Executions.

The full correspondence between Secretary Fish and Minister Roberts on the Cuban business has just been published. We take from it the following account of the execution of Messrs. Speakman and Wyeth, as sent by General Sickles to the Secretary of State:—

It appears that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, residing in Aurora, Ind., where he has a wife and child, being by occupation a sailor, about the end of April shipped as a seaman on board the schooner Grapeshot, of New York, signing articles for Falmouth, in Jamaica, in good faith, knowing nothing of the objects of the voyage. While lying in the lower bay of New York the tug-boat which was to tow the Grapeshot to sea arrived at midnight, bringing some fifty armed Cubans, with a considerable supply of munitions of war. Speakman objected to continuing the voyage, and desired to return to the city in the propeller; but the captain assured him that, although he had taken the Cubans on board, he would not risk his vessel by attempting to run the Spanish blockade, but would proceed at once to Falmouth, land the Cubans and go for a cargo of fruit. When off Cape Maysi the Cubans took charge of the vessel, ran her ashore and disembarked.

Speakman, who had a quarrel with the captain about the engagement, was forcibly put on shore with the Cubans. They were soon attacked by the Spanish troops, routed, and dispersed, Speakman taking no part in the fight. He took the first opportunity to give himself up to the Spanish authorities, and on the 16th of June was brought to Santiago, subjected to a private examination before the Fiscal, in the presence of an interpreter, and condemned to death immediately. The Consul of the United States made application to the Governor of the place by letter to grant a reprieve of a few days to enable Speakman to obtain from Jamaica the proofs necessary to establish his innocence. The letter of the Consul was never answered. He then, in company with the English Vice-Consul, made a personal application to the Governor. The Governor replied that his orders were positive, alluding to Captain-General Dulce's proclamation of the 24th of March, 1869, and added that, owing to the dissensions prevailing in the Spanish forces, the dissatisfaction of the Catalan volunteers and the danger of a counter revolution against himself, it would be entirely impossible to grant even a short reprieve. Consequently Speakman was executed on the morning of the 17th June, within fourteen hours after he was brought to the city. These facts are derived from the official reports of the Acting United States Consul, Dr. Phillips, Admiral Hoff, and the dying statements of Speakman, and of those who were executed with him, who united in declaring his innocence of all complicity in the objects of the expedition.

And it further appears that Albert Wyeth, of Pennsylvania, a young man of only twenty years of age, and very respectably connected, sailed in the same schooner Grapeshot at Falmouth, Jamaica, for the benefit of his health. On learning the real destination of the schooner he energetically protested against taking part in the enterprise. When the expedition disembarked he was forced to land with the Cubans, and took the first opportunity to surrender himself to the Spanish authorities. He was shot on the 21st of June, and, so far as can be ascertained, without even the pretense of a trial. The acting Consul of the United States, in a personal interview with the Governor, urged in vain the extreme youth of the prisoner, his respectable social standing, and his innocence of any criminal intent, as reasons for a commutation or reprieve of the sentence.

Admiral Hoff, in his report to the Navy Department, which is accompanied by all the evidence necessary to support his conclusions, declares that these men were sacrificed through "the weakness of the Spanish official at this city (Santiago de Cuba) in yielding to the demands of the Catalan volunteers, and of misconstruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th of March, 1869." In this opinion, and the forcible language in which it is expressed, the President fully concurs, and the undersigned is instructed to demand of the Spanish government full reparation to be made to the families or representatives of the said Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, in so far as pecuniary compensation can make reparation for these unjustifiable homicides.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Two Notorious Desperadoes Escape from a County Prison.

The Chicago *Republican* of January 11 has the following:—

About 8 o'clock last evening two notorious ruffians confined in cell No. 30 of the County Jail effected their escape from that institution. Of the escaped prisoners, John O'Brien was incarcerated for burglarizing a house on Wabash avenue of $700 worth of plate last summer, and the other, Thomas Kilcore, alias Jones, was confined for assaulting and robbing a man on Kinzie street last September. The last-mentioned ruffian was held under $30,000 bail. The escape was undertaken and effected in a signally bold and expert manner. Just previous to locking up, a number of prisoners confined for light offenses were engaged in carrying water to the different cells; the occupants of No. 30, taking advantage of the confusion, "pried" open the lock of their apartment with an iron hook which was used for hanging clothes upon. Having succeeded in opening their cell door, with the cognizance, doubtless, of their fellow-captives, the two men stole along the corridor leading eastward and terminating in the scaffold recently erected for the contemplated execution of Daniel Walsh. On the south side of the platform, which is erected about three feet above the floor, some planks were left off, affording an entrance into the basement; leading through an enclosed doorway into the new left wing of the court-house. When the fellows had rranaged to get all clear, one of the prisoners informed Jailor Stone of the escape effected by the two desperadoes. That officer instantly gave the alarm, but, as a matter of course, without avail—the birds had flown, and up to the latest accounts had not been recaptured.

The frequency of such escapes from places of confinement in this city tends to show a lack of capability somewhere. Either the prisons are improperly constructed, or the guard placed over prisoners is insufficient. One man placed in the jailor's office cannot, if he would, prevent such escapes as that of last evening. The County Jail is pre-eminently conspicuous as the most insecure of all the leaky prisons with which Chicago is afflicted.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Letter to Captain Hall from the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition.

The following communication will explain itself:—

BREMEN, Dec. 20, 1869.—To Captain Charles Francis Hall, Arctic Explorer, New York—Honorable Sir:—As Secretary of the Bremen Committee of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition, I have the honor to send you herewith a short account of the plan of our expedition, which left Bremen and the German shores on the 15th of June, 1869, in two ships, a steamer and a sailing vessel. I presume that you, dear sir, as an experienced and celebrated Arctic explorer, will have a peculiar interest in our enterprise. You will see from reports that the ships are provisioned for two years. Their plan is to reach the eastern coast of Greenland this year, and during the next summer to go as far north as possible, either by land or water. Ships were seen last on the 1st of August in latitude 73 north and longitude 15 west of Greenwich. According to the account received from whalers cruising in these regions at that time, we have reason to believe that our ships will have succeeded in piercing the ice-floes which surround the eastern coast of Greenland, so that after wintering the expedition might have a good chance of exploring these unknown regions farther north than has ever been reached by any one before. To the Bremen committee it is interesting, in the meanwhile, to get every new account of Arctic travel, even from foreign countries.

I presume that you will have drawn up a report of your long sojourn in those regions and given it to some newspaper or society.

We should be very glad if you would kindly send us such a report. You intend, I understand, to return next year to the Arctic regions. In this case you would greatly gratify us if you would give us notice when you go and where you are going. We may trouble you with some letters to our Arctic friends. Though not probable, it is within the bounds of possibility that such letters may reach them somewhere through the Esquimaux.

Apologizing for my request and the practical purpose I have suggested, yours most respectfully. M. LINDEMAN,

Secretary to the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition.

Address to Mendeshafre & Bremen.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Plans for the New Department Buildings.

The plans for the new State Department building, prepared by Messrs. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Edward Clark, Architect in charge of the Capitol Extension, have been approved by the commission, consisting of Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Cox, and General Michler, appointed to examine the same and select a site for the building. It has not yet been determined of what materials the new buildings will be constructed, though it is probable that granite will be selected. It will have a front of 200 feet and a depth of 25, and be of the French *Renaissance* style. The general design consists of a centre pavilion, with wings three stories high and Mansard roof. At each corner of the building there will be a pavilion of three intercolumniations, and a carriage porch on either end. The extreme height of the building in the centre will be 95 feet; to the main cornice it will be 55 feet; and to the top of the attic story 75 feet. A terrace balcony will extend along the main front by the suite of rooms for the secretary on the second floor. The centre pavilion will be crowned with a pediment having a sculptured composition in the tympanum. There will be about fifty rooms in the building, besides a number of rooms in the fourth or attic story for flies and a number in the basement for heating-apparatus, etc. There will be two halls in the building, one lengthwise with stairs at entry end, and the other crossways. An octagonal rotunda occupies the centre, and around this will be grouped the water-closets, bath-rooms, etc.; ample ventilation for which will be secured in the supporting piers of the rotunda. The building will be entirely fire-proof, with tile floors, iron roof, and slate covering.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Darien Exploring Expedition—A Territorial Government for the District of Columbia—The Railway Capitation Tax.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is understood that several naval vessels have been ordered to San Domingo, to reinforce those already there. The United States steamer Alaska (a new steamer, carrying ten guns), fitted out at Boston, will, after completing her trial trip, proceed to New York, previous to her departure for the Asiatic fleet. The Benicia, now at New York, will be ready to sail by the 25th inst. The following officers have appeared before the Naval Examining Board for promotion, at the Navy Department, since the first of December last:—

Lieutenant Commanders T. O. Selfridge and Chas. A. Babcock, Midshipmen Charles A. Adams, George Blockinger, and Perry Garst, Captain John J. Almy, Commander R. W. Shufeldt, Midshipmen H. McLory, F. A. De Blois, and J. Coggswell. Masters F. M. Gode and R. Impey are under orders to appear.

The Darien Expedition.

The following persons have been ordered to report to Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, for the purpose of accompanying the Darien surveying expedition:—

J. A. Sullivan, Esq., and A. T. Mosman, Esq., Assistants U. S. Coast Survey; H. G. Ogden, Esq., and H. L. Maridan, Esq., Sub-Assistants U. S. Coast Survey; Timothy H. O'Sullivan, Esq., Photographer; and Mr. L. Karcher, Draughtsman.

Two telegraph operators will also accompany the expedition, but have not as yet been designated. The expedition has been fitted out with all the necessaries in each of its several departments with the greatest care. Every precaution will be used to guard against contractions of diseases peculiar to that climate, and also against the hostilities of the Indians, by numerous trinkets, with which to obtain their good will and services as guides, etc. The whole of the Isthmus is to be surveyed, and the work to be completed before the sickly season sets in. The several vessels will sail about the 20th instant, all under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, and a vessel is to be ordered to co-operate with him on the Pacific side. Great credit is due to Vice-Admiral Porter for his strenuous efforts in planning and fitting out this expedition, which will doubtless prove a success.

The Cession of British America to the United States.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee is preparing a speech in which he will advocate the cession by Great Britain of British North America to us in lieu of the money damages claimed on account of the depredations of the Alabama. This is the second step in the scheme planned by Robert J. Walker before his death, and partly executed by Mr. Sumner in defeating the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty.

The District of Columbia.

A movement is on foot to secure from Congress a territorial form of government for this district. At a meeting of the committee of citizens appointed to represent the District before Congress, Mr. Williams, of Indiana, a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, was present. It was determined to submit the views of the meeting to President Grant before he sends to Congress his special message on matters connected with the District.

Registered Letters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Convention of Postmasters assembled at the department again to-day to consider the best means by which to increase the efficiency of transmitting money in registered letters. The convention closes this evening with a grand banquet, to be given at the residence of Postmaster-General Creswell.

FROM EUROPE.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A deputation of English and Irish workingmen combined, waited yesterday upon Mr. Bright, urging him to propose the appointment of a commission to inquire thoroughly into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners.

Outrage by Chinese Pirates.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 7th inst. state that the ship Grafton, reported abandoned near Maico, had in fact been attacked and captured by pirates. All of the Europeans on board were murdered except the captain and six men, who were taken prisoners. The Portuguese war vessel Cormore proceeded to the scene of the outrage and inflicted severe punishment upon those concerned in it, and burned the village near which the murder occurred.

The Condition of Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The city to-day is entirely tranquil. The report of yesterday says:—"The occurrences at the funeral of M. Noir, in the Parisian journals, and their extended accounts of the shooting are sensational, and much exaggerated. There was no conflict and no disturbance of the peace."

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 85. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 17; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn. 28s.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Tallow firmer, 46s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 29s.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 7c.

HAMBURG, Jan. 13.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday both here and at Bremen.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86½. American stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

Pork dull; Lard quiet; Cheese, 71s.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 62c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾.

HAVRE, Jan. 13.—Cotton opened quiet at 136f. n the spot.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Priest's Remains Lying in State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The remains of the Reverend Father James Dolan, of St. Patrick's Church, at Fell's Point, who died yesterday evening, are now lying in state, and thousands are visiting the corpse.

The Capitation Tax.

John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., answers Governor Bowie's message, and gives the reasons for not paying the capitation tax on the Washington Branch. He believes it unfair and unconstitutional, and asks only for the same privileges and rights given to the main trunk. He wants the whole matter legally tested.

Railway Subsidy.

Some sections of the ordinance giving thirteen hundred thousand dollars to complete the Western Maryland Railroad passed the first branch of City Councils. Its passage entire is sure.

The Maryland State Treasurership.

The State Treasurership is still the bone of contention at Annapolis. Merriman's chances are in the ascendant. If no agreement on Fowler or Merriman is arrived at, Joshua Van Sant, of Baltimore, has the next best chance as a third party.

Baltimore City Register Elected.

John A. Robb has been elected City Register of Baltimore, in place of John H. Barnes. He was Barnes' assistant or deputy.

The Telegraph Strikers Hold Out.

The telegraph strikers here all resolutely hold out. They say the company's despatches about their going back are all incorrect.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Norfolk and Great Western Railroad.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 13.—The Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad held a meeting yesterday to consider the proposition made by responsible New York parties to build the entire road from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn. A committee, consisting of Colonel T. S. Flourney, President of the board, Colonel B. M. Jones, and Col. James McKay, were appointed to proceed to New York at once, and close the contract on the basis already communicated to the board for the construction of the road. The board then adjourned without transacting any other business of a public nature.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Hydrophobia in Haddonfield.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HADDONFIELD, Jan. 12.—W. H. Braddock, of Philadelphia, who was bitten by a rabid dog some eight weeks ago, is still in a critical condition at the house of Mr. Justice, in this village and but slight hopes of his recovery are yet manifested. At first nothing was thought of the accident, but during the few last days the symptoms have been of a dangerous character.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rev. Cooke Discharged from Custody.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Rev. Horace Cooke, the hero of the late elopement sensation, who was arrested in the *World* office last night, was this morning brought up in the Tombs Police Court, but no one appearing to prosecute he was discharged.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114⅝; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 58½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 52¾; Cumberland preferred, 27½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 22½; Reading, 94½; Adams' Express, 62; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 88⅜; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	39¾
Con. Stock Scrip...	91¾	Western Union Tele	32½
do. scrip.....	86⅝	Tol. & Wab. R.....	52½
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	22½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74
Ph. and Rea. R.....	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	87¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	89	Adams Express.....	62½
Cle. and Pitt. R....	88⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20⅜
Chi. and N. W. com..	74½	United States.....	54
Chi. and N. W. pref..	87	Tennessee 6s, new.	49¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	105¼	Gold.....	121½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88	Market irregular.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

This morning the trial of Simon M. Landis for selling obscene and libellous papers and books was resumed. Speeches, or rather speech, were the order of the day, Mr. Kilgore, for the defendant, occupying the morning. The gentleman's address was strictly scientific and very comprehensive, embracing the proverbial immorality of reporters, and their devotion to the filthy weed tobacco; the tenets of modern sects, Progressive Christians, etc., proclaiming himself the champion of the new light, and ready to be unpopular and considered insane for the sake of the great truth; the distinction between high-minded, sensible women, and those gadding butterflies who flit about Chesnut street in variegated satins and silks, Grecian bends, and high-heeled boots; the treachery of Bedford street alms-seekers; and other branches of knowledge too numerous to be mentioned; and the gentleman made the startling announcement that he loved the women.

The following case was argued:—

Corn vs. Domestic Distilled Spirits. This is a proceeding *in rem*, for the forfeiture of spirits for violation of the State inspection law. The law requires the inspection of "all domestic distilled spirits," and provides for the seizure and condemnation of all spirits not inspected. In the present case the spirits were originally distilled in New York, and were consigned to D. Gilliman, of this city, in their raw state. He rectified them here and made them into "Jamaica rum," "gin," and "whisky," and put them into fresh barrels. The spirits, when seized, were about to be shipped to Norfolk, Virginia, without having been inspected. The claimant contends that these are not "domestic distilled spirits" within the meaning of the law, and that only Pennsylvania whisky is liable to State inspection. The Commonwealth claims that all spirits distilled within the United States are "domestic," and that raw spirits from other States which are rectified here would be liable to inspection, even if the law only applied to Pennsylvania spirits. It is claimed also that Pennsylvania spirits cannot be distinguished from those of other States by taste, and that if the Inspectors can only inspect spirits known to have been distilled in this State, the law becomes a dead letter.

Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster and James W. M. Newlin, Esq., for the Commonwealth. Richard P. White and Thomas R. Ecock, Esqs., for the claimant.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Agnew.

The following judgments were given this morning:

Barclay's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant. Sharswood, Justice.

Rushton vs. Rowle. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Chief Justice Thompson.

Bradley vs. Burton. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Chief Justice Thompson.

Carson et al. vs. Bird et al. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed. Chief Justice Thompson.

City vs. Birely et al. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Read, Justice.

James vs. Zeisweiss. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed. Sharswood, Justice.

The city list on the third call was resumed.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The case of Owens vs. Spielman, an action of slander, before reported, is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

The local Money market opened this morning easy, the supply being fully equal to the demand, both at the banks and outside. The apparent symptoms of stringency noticed yesterday have disappeared to-day, and lenders exhibit a liberal disposition towards applicants for loans both on call and time. We notice no material change in the scale of rates, but occasional exceptions in favor of borrowers occur when round sums are wanted on what is classed by the market as first-class security. The demand for call loans is unusually light, and they are less in favor than formerly both among borrowers and lenders.

We quote call loans as 6 per cent. as the rule, and discounts at 9@10 per cent for first-class names.

Gold is weak and on the decline. The sales opened at 121⅜, declined to 121⅛, and closed at 121⅛.

Governments were dull and weak.

The Stock market was dull and weak. Sales of city loans at 100⅜@100¾. Lehigh gold loan sold at 91¾.

Reading Railroad was fairly active, with sales at 47¾@47⅝, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 54⅝@55; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 52⅝; and Minehill Railroad at 51⅝; 55¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

No sales of Canal stocks.

In Banks there was a sale of Manufacturers' at 30; 40 was bid for Second and Third; 87 for Fifth and Sixth, and 113¾ for Hestonville Passenger Railroad.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, from July 28, 1869, to January 6, 1870, sold 130,724 61-100 acres, for which they received $596,412 08, equal to $4·56 per acre.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 C & Am 6s, 83.	85¼	1600 sh Reading...ls.	47⅜
$2000 C & A m 6s, 89.	92½	200 do. 2d&1.ls.	47⅝
b5....	92½	500 do.....ls.c.	47⅜
$100 City 6s, Old..	97½	300 do ..ls.b30.	47⅜
$6500 do.....	97½	7 sh Leh V R.....	52⅞
$100 City 6s, New.	100¾	50 sh Manuf R.....	30
$1200 do .....ls.	100¾	25 sh Minehill R...	51¾
$1000 do.....	100¾	25 do.....	51¾
$3000 Leh gold L.ls.	91¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@116¼; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114¾@115; 10-40s, 113@113¼; Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 121¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do. 1862, 115¾@116¼; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@115; 10-40s, 113@113¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¾@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¾@121¾; Silver, 117@119.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¼	11·10 A. M.	121¾
10·20 "	121¼	11·25 "	121¾
10·30 "	121¼	11·50 "	121¾
10·45 "	121¾	12·28 P. M.	121¾
11·00 "	121¾		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street made up for the excitement of yesterday by being dull and heavy to-day. In the Gold Room some curiosity was felt as to whether the opponents of the Gold Bank would make a further demonstration, but they did not, and business, which it was thought would become active with the settlement of the question, became sluggish. The clearances for the two days were promptly effected this afternoon, and the machinery of the gold speculation is again in running order. The friends of Mr. Marvin have been agitating separate dealings in gold, and a great deal of the business yesterday was done outside the Clearing House. As the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange assembled yesterday afternoon, it was rumored that they intended reviving the question of calling gold at the board and dealing in it in the long room, but without foundation, as their meeting was the ordinary stated business session. In the afternoon, upon the news of Senator Sumner's speech, gold broke to 121½, the decline being assisted by the general impression that the tender of $900,000 gold to the Clearing House by the Marvin Brothers was an evidence that the clique had unloaded. Again, there was a more active demand for cash gold, and as low as three per cent. was paid for carrying.

"The stock market was irregular, and, in the main, depressed. The amount of business was far below the average of the previous days of the week. The cliques, if not 'short,' are out of their stocks, and prefer to let the market settle to lower figures before buying back. But the outsiders who have taken their stock are so sanguine that the general character of the market is 'bullish' that they are not easily induced to sell, particularly as the money market presents no signs of stringency. The indisposition on the one hand to buy and on the other to sell, rendered business dull. The decline was most marked when gold sold down to 121⅜. Exceptionally New Jersey steadily advanced from 96½ to 97⅝, and was not offered below 98 at the close. Erie was especially weak, and fell to twenty-two and a half, though the reason was not assigned. In the Express stocks Adams and United States were strong and advanced.

"The Government market was closely sympathetic with gold, being steady at the boards, but going off in subsequent street transactions.

"The money market was easy at 7 per cent. for all transactions up to 2 o'clock, but after that hour lenders were in the majority, and the rate on call was quoted six to seven per cent., the former being the figure on prime collaterals or to good houses with the ordinary collaterals. Commercial paper was without special feature."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—The Flour market is dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·75@5 for extras; $5@6 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 per barrel.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market and prices are weak. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red at $1·27@1·28; and fair and good do. do. at $1·25@1·26. Rye is quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is active at the late decline; sales of old yellow at $1 01; and 1200 bushels new do. at 86@86c. Oats are inactive; 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 54⅝56c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and lower; 150 bushels sold at $8@8·12½. Timothy is steady at $4·75@5. Flaxseed sells in a small way to the crushers at $2·20@2·25.

Bark—The last

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"A TALK WITH A FOOL."

From the N. Y. World.

Under this heading, which is a characteristic specimen of the *Tribune's* impatient bluntness, that journal makes a long reply to a correspondent who complains of the difficulty of finding employment. If there were nothing in the article better than the following extract, it might have been fitly enough entitled "A Talk *by* a Fool." We keep the *Tribune's* italics:—

"Our remedy for this deplorable glut is *a steady increase of the number of buyers, with a corresponding diminution of that of sellers.* Let us suppose, for illustration, that all those who have expended $100 per annum (in time and money together) for liquors and tobacco, throughout the last twenty years, had forborne the indulgence and saved the money, would there not be at this moment many more persons able and willing to buy labor, with many fewer anxious to sell it, than there are? And should not we all—rich and poor alike—be in better circumstances on that account?"

This nonsense is noticeable only as coming from the author of a treatise on political economy. He asserts, in substance, that the demand for labor would be increased by the destruction of particular employments. If there were no consumers of tobacco, there would be no producers; and, of course, no demand for the labor which is employed in that branch of production. The cultivation of tobacco not only gives employment to the tobacco-growers, but it furnishes an additional market for, and therefore stimulates the production of, other commodities which the tobacco-growers consume. If, instead of raising tobacco, they were all employed in cultivating corn, there would be more corn than could be consumed, and its price would fall so low that corn-growers would not have the means of paying out more money in wages than they do at present. Men who use tobacco must earn money to pay for it; and they get more wages in consequence of the larger market for the products of their labor which is created by this branch of industry.

The same reasoning applies to liquors. If none were drunk, none would be manufactured, and the vast market for grain which is created by distillation would be annihilated. If grain were not used for this purpose, less grain would be produced; and it requires a very peculiar penetration to perceive that diminished production would increase the demand for labor. Let all the tobacco-fields and hop-yards be abandoned next year, let all the distilleries stop, let the acreage of grain be so narrowed as to proportion the supply to the diminished demand, and what would be the consequence? Why, such multitudes of laborers would be thrown out of employment, that the labor market would be overstocked and glutted; wages would fall; agriculture would stagnate; and if the following year should be a year of short crops, thousands of people would perish of starvation. The use of spirituous liquors may be, in some respects, an evil; but the evil is offset by great advantages. It not only stimulates labor to earn the money which is spent in their indulgence, it not only enlarges and steadies the market for other productions, but it is a perfect insurance against famine, by causing, every year, the growth of large quantities of grain not needed for breadstuffs. In a year of dearth the prices of grain rise so high that little is distilled. In such a year, laborers have not money enough to buy both spirits and bread; and the supply of bread is always adequate by the release of grain which would otherwise be used for distillation.

There would probably be as many shiftless, hand-to-mouth people, and certainly as many idle people, in Mr. Greeley's anti-tobacco, anti-liquor millennium, as there are at present. But why stop with liquor and tobacco? Silks, satins, and laces, gewgaws and finery, are a great gulf of expenditure which swallows up a large part of the earnings of the community: why not preach them down too, and restrict human wants to simple food and plain clothing? Such a limitation of expense, if universally adopted, would not enable people to save, because it would render it difficult for them to earn. Savings must be made out of earnings, and little would be earned if we were thus to destroy the motives and employment for industry by extinguishing men's artificial wants. Mr. Greeley's advice would carry society back to the idleness of the feudal ages. This is, indeed, regular enough in point of consistency, for his whole system of political economy has a retrograde tendency.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Before the Constitution of the United States fell into what, to speak plainly, must be called its present discredit, there was no institution created by it which interested the foreign observer more strongly than the Supreme Court of the Federation. Although its decisions could only be called forth by private disputes, M. de Tocqueville justly speaks of a court which had the power of declaring whether a law consented to by all existing authorities was valid as "standing at the head of all known tribunals." The language of the continental writers who described it before 1860 was invariably eulogistic, and many of them noticed, as honorably characteristic of the English race, the fact that the branch of it which organized the greatest democracy of the world had placed it under the protection, not of a string of pretended eternal truths, nor under that of the people at large, nor under that of the legislative body, but under the guardianship of a bench of irremovable judges. The writer of a very interesting paper in the *Nation* of New York calls attention to a crisis which is just occurring in the history of this august tribunal, and incidentally describes the fall and rise of its credit among the people of the United States. "Thirty years ago," we are told, "the Supreme Court, and, indeed, the judiciary generally, stood as high in the estimation of the public as it is given to mortal authority ever to stand. No doubt of its purity lurked in men's minds; no political bias was believed to influence its decisions; it was looked upon by the common consent of all parties as the great landmark, the one great bulwark of society which was sure to withstand all storms, and to secure the nation whose laws it administered in the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The first sensible decline of its reputation is alleged to have occurred when it pronounced the famous Dred Scott judgment. But this loss of popularity must only be understood of the section of the population which became ultimately dominant, since it is probable that the South rejoiced as much as the North mourned over the decision of the Supreme Court that Congress was incompetent, by an enactment sanctioning a compromise, to fix or ever the territorial limits of slavery. Though most inopportune and most unfortunate in the long run for those who elicited it, this decision, though strict law, was probably good law. And indeed the *Nation* admits that the real quarrel of the people of the North with the court was that it would not expressly acknowledge that slavery was intrinsically wicked—a proposition which, whether true or not, it could assuredly never have laid down without a gross dereliction of duty. When, however, the temporary disruption of the Union left the Supreme Court in exclusive connection with its Northern section, it became inevitable that suspicion should turn for the time into hatred and dread. For, if the court had decided as it very possibly must have decided if its juriadiction had been appealed to, it would have deprived the North of all power of aggression or resistance, assuming its decisions to have commanded obedience. The least astute reader of the Constitution of the United States can see that, to say the least, a plausible case can be made out for holding that laws declaring paper money a legal tender, and permitting a conscription for the army, are inconsistent with careful provisions for the sanctity of contracts and the liberty of the person. The subjugation of the South doubtless re-established respect for the court among the nation as a whole; but the Republican party soon learned to regard it with the extremest jealousy as soon as the Reconstruction laws were determined upon. It is not likely that there is any member of the party who does not feel they are very near the wind indeed, and it was notoriously the hope that the Supreme Court would declare them unconstitutional which animated President Johnson during his struggle with Congress.

It is all but certain that, if the judges had laid down during the war the law which most lawyers expected from them, the people of the North would have set aside their authority; and in that case the wreck of the institutions of the United States would have been all but complete. But the court, we are told, gave no really important decision (if we except those on belligerency) during the whole of the war. In spite of this prudence, it seems to have been regarded by the majority of Northerners as a dangerous partisan body, and every attempt was made to change its character by filling all the seats on the bench which became vacant with persons qualified for them only by stubborn devotion to the cause of the North. More open attacks were made on the court when all power fell after the war into the hands of the Legislature. An act of Congress taking away an appeal in a case already pending threatened the most extreme measures; but an extraordinary bill rendering a majority of two-thirds of the judges necessary before a law passed by Congress could be declared unconstitutional, but allowing a bare majority to declare it constitutional, was permitted to drop, though doubtless the Republicans could have carried it. This, however, seems to have been the last attempt on the independence of the court, and we are assured that its credit and popularity have been rising ever since. It is not without natural and justifiable pride that the writer in the *Nation* points to this tendency in the ship of the State to right itself. It is distinctly, he tells us, because President Johnson so disgraced himself that the dignity and self-restraint of the Supreme Court met at last with the appreciation which they deserved. We may be pardoned for adding our suspicion that the violence of Congress had much to do with the change; but we are equally of opinion that it is creditable to the American people that they should turn with relief to the deliberations of judges from the spectacle of factious contention in the Legislature and furious intemperance in the Executive. It is fortunate for the Supreme Court that popular feeling has set in favor of the principles on which it was constructed, since never had President such an opportunity as President Grant for destroying its purity and independence.

THE BONAPARTE MURDER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The lists are being drawn in France. Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon, has murdered M. Victor Noir, friend of that champion hater of the empire, M. Henri Rochefort. The latter had been challenged by the Prince, who would have warmly embraced any fair opportunity to shoot him; but as it was, M. Grousset insisted upon his right to a duel of which his article in M. Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*, was the cause. Accordingly, two friends of the trenchant writer waited upon the Prince, who, in the course of an altercation, but not until (as he himself says) he had been slapped in the face by M. Noir, drew a pistol and shot that gentleman dead. The deed was one of dreadful rashness; in short, a murder. The Prince received doubtless such keen provocation as to have made a veteran of his ardent temper anxious to kill or be killed in an encounter with that prince of bitterness, M. Henri Rochefort. M. Rochefort has at one time claimed rank and title, and would have been no unworthy match for a bad-tempered prince, willing to do his family a service. But the wrong man has been shot, and the murder gives a new argument to those who are eager to excite the greater duel, not between a count and a prince, but between the people and the empire.

Such is the meaning of the demands which M. Rochefort has made, with increased temper, in the Legislative Body. Another well-known Deputy, M. Guyot-Montpayroux, has moved that princes of the royal blood shall be made amenable to the law, by which we are to understand that, unless the Legislature takes some special action on the case of Prince Pierre, nothing can be done to him. It is plain, from the report sent us by cable, that the proceedings of the Corps over the subject of the murder have been unusually demonstrative and menacing. M. Ollivier, speaking for the Government, is represented to have said:—"We are justice, moderation, law; if you force us, we will be power." These are brave words, spoken on the strength of a great many bayonets and of an absolutism still strongly fortified in France. The threat of the Minister in reply to that of the Deputies illustrates the temper of the proposed duel between the Empire and the people, and it must be again acknowledged that the former counts upon vast odds. Even the shooting of a man of the people by a prince of the blood is not enough to drive Paris or Lyons into frenzy; for it will be remembered, perhaps, that Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte has been, with all his faults, one of the most democratic of those who have borne his name. The empire, however, stands ready to champion the cause of its own blood, for we observe that it has retorted upon the demands of the incensed radicals by moving for the arraignment of M. Rochefort for an outrage against the Emperor, and for exciting violence. This action will serve to define more sharply the expected battle in the Legislative Corps. M. Rochefort charges a prince of the House of Bonaparte with murder; the Emperor charges M. Rochefort with outrage; and on this issue France is called to decide. Here are materials for many scenes in the French Legislature, with perhaps a chance for the exhibition of bayonets.

SOAP AND WATER LEGISLATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A Democratic member of Congress from California, named Johnson, has introduced in the House a bill providing that "any State suffering from filthy habits, or degrading vices or customs practised by Chinese residents"—against whom the bill is especially directed—"may, if such habits, vices or customs become a nuisance, protect itself by State legislation, notwithstanding the existence of any treaty between the United States and the Chinese Government."

Now, there can be no question that every State should be permitted to protect itself against nuisances that may prove detrimental to good health, dangerous to the peace or order, or damaging to the sound morality of any community. But suppose the member from California, whose instincts as a Democrat well qualify him to judge on the subject, should take a broader view of the question, and not confine his observations and olfactories to the poor Chinese alone. There are more extensive and more putrid fields for the operations of a law against the accumulation of filthy and bad habits and other nuisances than exist in California. Therefore let Mr. Johnson give the law universal application, and see what he shall see.

For example, there is the noble Capitol of the nation in the great city of Washington. Why should it be obliged to endure the intolerable effluvia of the heaps of official corruption that are allowed to accumulate in its lobbies, in its committee rooms, in its political caucuses, in its diplomatic cabals, ay, even upon the very floors of Congress itself? Where were Mr. Johnson's moral olfactories when he presented this bill to exterminate the Chinese—to exterminate them as if they were so many rats—while he knew so many viler and more vicious rats were gnawing at the public crib? Then, there is the shocking social atmosphere of Washington. Why did he not bethink himself of some disinfecting agent—some patent purifier—to smoke out the bad habits that prevail to such a devouring extent in the well-styled "City of Magnificent Dead Beats?" We pause for an echo.

Moreover, besides the sittings of Congress there are some fifteen State Legislatures now in full operation. Here is a domain upon which the California member could exercise his nuisance exterminating ingenuity with marvellous effect. No doubt putrescent legislation was going on by wholesale in many of these Legislatures at the very moment he was fulminating his rattail wrath against the inoffensive pigtails in California.

Then there are numberless nuisances that are permitted to exist in our own splendidly commissioned city of New York. If the member from California don't believe it let him ask Bergh, or Oakey Hall, or Horace Greeley. Bergh will give him data on the swill milk business, our excellent and piquant Mayor on the Albany radical commissions nuisance, and Horace Greeley on the nuisance of soap and water in general. Then he can consult our worthy Street Commissioner upon the positive nuisance of keeping the streets clean, which Hercules would find a more laborious task than cleaning the Augean stables. Then there is the filthy tobacco chewing nuisance in the ladies' cabins on our ferryboats, the cigar smoking nuisance in our street cars, the treading upon ladies' trails in public places nuisance, the peddling on Broadway nuisance, the sidewalk blockade nuisance, the degrading sham-religious nuisance, the bogus giant nuisance, the pneumatic boring nuisance, and so on and so on, like the endless chain of the Greenwich street elevated railway nuisance. Nuisance, nuisance everywhere!

Briefly, let the gentleman from California, for the good of mankind, make his nuisance bill apply universally, and not confine its operations to the miserable pigtails wallowing in the filth of the golden and glorious State he represents.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS—THE CHANCES OF ACQUISITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The foothold in the West Indies which has long been an object of quest by the United States is now in a fair way of attainment. The Babcock-Gautier treaty for the cession of San Domingo is before the Senate, with the chances in favor of its ratification. Will that popular vote, which is nominated in the treaty as needful to its becoming of full and binding effect, result in a majority for annexation?

This is one of the interesting queries of the hour. Weighing all the chances, it seems to us that the islanders will affirm the treaty. We are mindful that ever since the spring of 1867 the little republic has been rent in twain by civil strife over this very issue. We recall that Cabral, once President, and now a powerful rebel, has rested his cause mainly on this ground. We are aware that this chieftain still hovers on the western frontiers, at the head of some four or five hundred Cacos, bent on deposing Baez; that General Luperon, now at Turk's Island, declares that Saget and his men are still in full sympathy with Cabral, and that, so soon as Salnave is effectually done for, he will have the entire Haytien force at his disposal, including the fleet that lately defeated Salnave at Port-au-Prince. We do not lose sight of any of these facts, nor of the likelihood that the business now in hand will prove the signal for a storm of revolt from the Haytien insurgents.

But, on the other hand, let us put in array the favoring facts, and see what sort of show they make. In the first place the administration is thought to be a unit in favor of annexation, being moved thereto by strong persuasives—partly an empty purse, and partly their precarious tenure of office. Baez, like Barkis, is "willin'," and, indeed, very anxious. So, certainly, is Gautier, who has acted as Commissioner, and shown promptness and a conciliatory spirit, together with Del Monte, with Hungaria, and with Curiel, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, is deely versed in the mystery of negative quantities. Baez had found it needful for political effect to let the impression prevail, last spring, that he was opposed to annexation; but he really is its strongest advocate. Rather than not come into the Union at all, the Dominican administration consented to have the island introduced as a Territory. We think, therefore, that we may count on the Executive patronage being wholly thrown in favor of the treaty.

Next we come to the leading public men. We know already the feeling of Messrs. Fabens and Gabb. The Church dignitaries are not to be considered; and our Washington correspondent tells us that their leader, Don Domingo la Roche, one of the most influential citizens in the republic (and the reputed owner of one-seventh of it), expressed to General Babcock the strongest desire for annexation, and his willingness to use his great influence in the prevailing Church to that end. Then we approach the Senate, composed of the representatives from the seven provinces—this body ratified the treaty at once. Finally, as to the cities, the new treaty is with them the all-absorbing topic, and in San Domingo City, Samana, Porto Platte, Santiago, and all the considerable towns, the feeling of the citizens is strong for the Union. The opposition comes from the rural districts, where the people, being densely ignorant, fancy that this whole thing is a sinister move, designed to sell the people into slavery, and to put the Republic under a worse than Spanish yoke. But it is clear that, as the population is only about 150,000, the classes already named can control a majority vote; and with Baez and his Ministers active in spreading information, and in taking care that a really just vote is polled, there is no doubt that the returns made by him to us will show a handsome majority for annexation. Cabral, too, is hardly a power to be feared. His day has gone by. He may muster a few wretched Cacos to his standard, but when once the treaty is consummated, a garrison at Samana would make short work with them. And the same may be said of the "war vessels" of the Haytians which Luperon now claims will soon be at the disposal of the Dominican insurgents.

TESTS OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Since insanity was first regarded as furnishing an excuse for crime, at least in some cases, the opinions of lawyers on the subject have undergone a great change. The question has recently been discussed at considerable length by professional writers, but we are still without any exact statement of the progress which the so-called law of insanity has made up to the present day.

The latest adjudications of the courts in England have gone so far as to decide that the proper test of sanity in the commission of a crime is the ability to distinguish between right and wrong—the knowledge on the part of the accused that the act he was about to commit was wrong or punishable by law. From this knowledge of the difference between right and wrong, and the ability to apply it to the particular crime in question, the English law infers the existence of the power, in the person who committed the act, to obey the right, and to refrain from the wrong. There, this inference is purely one of law, though of course it is presumably founded upon facts which have been elucidated by science. The court, in all such cases, instructs the jury that if they find from the evidence that the prisoner, when he did the act for which he is on trial before them, possessed a knowledge of right and wrong in regard to the act in question, they must render a verdict of guilty.

Generally, the American decisions on this subject have advanced no further than those in England. In particular cases, however, greater progress has been made. In Pennsylvania, recently, it has been substantially decided that, in addition to the element of knowledge, which is the test of the English law, the defendant must be shown to have had "the power to adhere to the right and to avoid the wrong" before he can be declared guilty. There have been decisions similar to this in New York and New Hampshire. The rule which these decisions seek to establish is, that the power of action consequent upon a perception of the distinction between right and wrong must be proved of itself; it is not properly susceptible of being inferred from the perception. The English rule is, that the existence of this perception or knowledge supports the inference that the prisoner had the power of acting in accordance with its dictates.

Up to this point the subject of the tests of insanity in crime has been adjudicated. The most important question which it presents is that based upon the difference between the English rule and the American decisions referred to. Ought power of action on the part of the person said to be insane to be inferred from his knowledge of the difference between right and wrong in regard to the alleged crime? or ought the existence of such power to be proved or disproved by further evidence?

THE PATERNITY OF IT.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The Catholic journals protest that the question of the Bible in the schools is not a Catholic question. They go so far as to say that if the Catholic Bible, with the Catholic notes and commentaries, were to be substituted for the King James version, it would in no whit lessen their objection to the public school system. They demand the exclusive education of their own youth, by their own teachers, and in their own way. On this subject the *Freeman's Journal* says:—

"We tell our respected contemporary, therefore, that if the Catholic translation of the Books of Holy Writ, which is to be found in the homes of all our better-educated Catholics, were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and merely lessons to be taken from it—such as Catholic mothers read to their children, and with all the notes and comments in the popular edition, and others added, with the highest Catholic endorsement—and if these admirable Bible lessons, and these alone, were to be ruled as to be read in all the public schools, this would not diminish, in any substantial degree, the objection we Catholics have to letting Catholic children attend the public schools.

"This declaration is very sweeping, but we will prove its correctness.

"First—We will not subject our Catholic children to your teachers. You ought to know why, in a multitude of cases.

"Second—We will not expose our Catholic children to association with all the children who have a right to attend the public schools! Do you not know why?"

This is Pharisaical self-righteousness gone mad. It is legitimate bigotry. It has an illustrious parentage. It descends from the hermit's cell of the second and third centuries, and from the Fathers of the Church at a later period, the period when monachism with its monks superseded asceticism with its most devout hermits. Generally the hermit's cell was the scene of perpetual mournings, tears, and sobs, and frantic strugglings with imaginary demons, and paroxysms of religious despair were the texture of his life, and the dread of spiritual enemies and of that death which his superstition had rendered so terrible (we quote Leckey), embittered every hour of his existence.

The duty of a monk, says St. Jerome, "is not to teach, but to weep." We fear there would be more weeping than teaching in Catholic schools. St. Anthony, the true founder of monachism, "refused, when a boy, to learn letters, because it would bring him into too great intercourse with other boys." This is the paternity of the feeling expressed by the *Freeman's Journal*.

And yet these pious men did not hesitate to tell very large stories. At a time when St. Jerome had suffered himself to feel a deep admiration for the genius of Cicero, he was, as he himself tell us, "borne in the night before the tribunal of Christ, accused of being rather a Ciceronian than a Christian, and severely flagellated by the angels." Had the Saint given this as a dream it would not have been so outrageous a lie—a lie believed to this day for truth, and probably believed by the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

In short, we cannot destroy our American institution to please either St. Anthony, St. Jerome, or the Pope.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 Retail DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2120 CHESTNUT Street. 18wfm1

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St.,
(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc, moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED
In fine Watches and Jewelry.
The contents of a large
MARVIN'S SAFE
Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE
Always Fire-Proof,
Always Dry.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL),
1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.
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A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [1 6 thstu10t

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 81 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 10th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 118 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SIBERRERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t O. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,

12 31 15t Vice President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,800 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER,

1223 City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COX,

12 23 30t Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN,

12 31 2w Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN,

12 31 2w Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE,

12 28 17t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 16 35t*

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

☞ THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 25

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 2tg

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DILLES, Agents,
22 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1366

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 11 8

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad—Jacob Riegel and O. H. Wilson.

—Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—James D. Wetham, Joseph W. Gaskill, and J. Alexander Simpson.

—Richard Tasker, twenty-eight years old, residing at No. 208 Christian street, had one of his hands badly burned, yesterday, by the upsetting of a pitch pot at Simpson's ship-yard.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Kelly, forty-one years old, who was found dead in bed at his residence, Garwood place. Death was attributed to debility.

—A joint caucus of the Republican members of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at which William M. Greiner was nominated as a member of the Board of Port Wardens, in place of A. L. Landell, resigned.

—The committee selected to try the contest of William Hogeland to the seat of James Logan, one of the representatives of the Sixteenth ward in Common Council, will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to decide the matter.

—The annual meeting of those interested in the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People will be held this evening in the hall of the Franklin Institute. This is a deserving charity, and the proceedings promise to be interesting. Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Church, is to be one of the speakers.

—Peter Sullivan, sixty-nine years old, received a severe injury of the head yesterday, by a box falling on it, in Market street, above Seventh. Daniel Nelson, twenty-one years old, residing at Front and South streets, broke a collar-bone, yesterday, by falling on the footway. Both the sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—An inquest was also held on the body of William Kelley, seventy-nine years old, who was found dead in bed at his boarding-house, No. 836 Market street. The old man had for several years slept in a closet under a flight of stairs, a place selected by himself. As the bed clothes were found over his head, he is supposed to have suffocated.

—Mr. Henry L. Steven, for a number of years attached to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as assistant foreman, died yesterday morning, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 1015 Wharton street, of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Steven was only thirty-six years of age, but in his comparatively short career had made many friends by the modesty of his demeanor, urbanity, and unwavering fidelity.

—The annual meeting of the contributors to the House of Refuge took place yesterday afternoon, James J. Barclay in the chair. The annual report was read, showing the following facts:—There were in the House on the first of January last 651 inmates—White Department, 430 boys, 95 girls; Colored Department, 85 boys, 41 girls. The managers received during the year:—White Department, 209 boys, 55 girls; Colored Department, 48 boys, 23 girls. Discharged from the White Department, 315 boys, 58 girls; Colored Department, 52 boys, 14 girls. There are remaining in the White Department, 324 boys, 92 girls; Colored Department, 85 boys, 38 girls.

—The second day's session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin was held yesterday, at No. 32 South Seventh street. It was determined that the rates paid September 1, 1869, be adhered to until July 1, 1870. It was announced that all the manufacturers but three had agreed to pay that price. The Order in this State numbers a membership of 3000, and the international jurisdiction 95,000. The Executive Committee was appointed, and consists as follows:—James Patton, Lodge 121; John Hihn, Lodge 197; John Sprom, Lodge 197; A. J. Hoey, Lodge 203; Isaac M. Huey, Lodge 203; Thomas Phillips, Lodge 219; George W. Larkey, Lodge 219; Amos Sellers, Lodge 248; John Elly, Lodge 266; Emlen Carolus, Lodge 267; Frank Adams, Lodge 268; Stephen T. Harmer, Lodge 269,

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122¼.

—The Hudson river is again open to Albany.

—President Grant gave his first State dinner at the White House last evening.

—Judge Woodruff, the new Circuit Judge, was sworn in yesterday in New York.

—The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State.

—Two men living at Port Hood, Canada, got up a duel for fun, which ended in the death of one of them.

—Governor McDougall, of Red river, has arrived in Ottawa, and has interviewed the Governor-General.

—The Reconstruction Committees of both houses yesterday decided to admit Virginia without restrictions.

—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday a bill was introduced to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor law.

—Judge Morsell, one of the judges legislated out of office by the act establishing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia eight years ago, died in Washington on Tuesday night, aged 95 years.

—Governor Harvey, in his message to the Kansas Legislature, recommends the passage o the fifteenth amendment, and inveighs against the moral suasion policy being pursued towards the Indians.

—Rev. Mr. Cooke, who eloped from New York with a young lady a few days ago, entered the *World* office in that city last evening, assaulted one of the editors and was given into custody. The young lady was found at the Everett House and taken home. He pretends to be insane.

—In the Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Virginia bill was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned. In the House the Virginia bill was considered, and Mr. Farnsworth, who had reported it from the Reconstruction Committee, spoke against its test oath clauses. Mr. Paine spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Morgan against it, when the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Harmony between the Sultan and the Khedive is completely restored.

—Rochefort is to be arraigned for outrage against the Emperor, and for inciting violence and disorder.

—The famous Star and Garter Inn, at Richmond, near London, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

—There are dissensions in the Austrian Cabinet on the subject of Federalism, and changes in its *personnel* are not unlikely.

—James Frazier, who visited this country as commissioner to examine our common school system, has been appointed Bishop of Manchester.

—The French Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to prefects of departments, declaring the liberality of the ministerial policy, but stating that order will be exacted.

—Prim explained at length in the Cortes, yesterday, the cause of the present crisis in Spain. The republicans introduced a resolution condemnatory of his conduct of the Government.

SCHOEPPE.

Denial of the "Staats Zeitung" Story.

The following translation from the columns of the German newspaper *Freie Presse*, of yesterday, in relation to Dr. Schoeppe, will be read with interest:—

From the reports of European newspapers we have seen that the person who is here charged with murder by poison, Dr. Paul Schoeppe, is identified with a certain person of the same name who has from Germany a bad record. We, the undersigned citizens, emigrated to this country from Germany, do hereby declare that such assertion in European papers is based upon a mistake in regard to the respective persons. We know Dr. Schoeppe personally from Germany, and from reliable sources, to be a thorough, respectable, and honorable man, who is free from the charges preferred against the person for whom he is mistaken. We feel in duty bound to declare this in accordance with truth, and request you to publish this, our statement, in your valuable paper.

LEWIS FABER,
T. KRAMER,
PETER KAFFENBERGER.

Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 8, 1870.

THE IMPERIAL ASSASSIN.

Prince Bonaparte's Statement Denied by M. Fouville—Bonaparte the Aggressor—The Funeral of Victor Noir.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The *Marseillaise* publishes the following statement of M. de Fouville:—On the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock, Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, No. 59 Rue d'Auteuil. We were commissioned by Paschal Grousset to demand of the Prince the reason for the injurious articles against M. Paschal Grousset, published in the *L'Avenir de La Corse*. We handed our cards to two servants who stood at the door, and who ushered us into a small parlor on the ground floor, at our right hand. After a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through the fencing-room, and finally entered the drawing-room. The door opened, and M. Pierre Bonaparte entered. We advanced towards him, and the following words passed between us:—"Sir, we come on behalf of M. Paschal Grousset, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come, then, on behalf of M. Rochefort, and you are not tools of his?"

"Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter." I handed him the letter. He approached the window to read it. He read it, and after crushing it in his hands, he returned towards us. "I have provoked Rochefort," said he, "because he is the standard-bearer of the rabble. As for Grousset I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of these carrion?" "Sir," I answered, "We come to you to fulfil loyally and courteously the commission entrusted to us by our friend." "Are you the representatives of these wretches?" Victor Noir replied, "We are the representatives of our friends." Then suddenly advancing a step, and without provocation on our part, Prince Bonaparte slapped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers, which he had held concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired upon Noir, with the muzzle of the pistol close to him. Noir staggered, pressed both hands on his breast, and sank down in the doorway by which he had entered. The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then seized a small pistol which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to free it from the sheath the wretch rushed on me, but when he saw that I was armed he retreated, stood behind the door, and aimed at me. It was then that, comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen, and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would cry that we had been the aggressors, I opened a door which was behind me and rushed out, crying murder. As I went out a second shot followed, and again passed through my coat. In the street I found Noir, who had strength to descend the stairs, and was dead. These are the facts just as they transpired, and I look for prompt and exemplary justice for this crime. ULRIC DE FOUVILLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is the original Atlantic Cable Company, and not the Anglo-American Company, certain of whose influential members are adverse to consolidation with the French Cable Company, and whose hostility has caused a depression in cable shares.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day. The Government, expecting a demonstration, made extensive preparations to preserve order, and at an early hour all its police and military arrangements were complete. During the morning the people began to gather around the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city. At 11·05 one thousand workmen from the Faubourgs had passed up the Boulevards on their way to the funeral.

Many carriages with ladies dressed in mourning, drove to join the procession. At 1 P. M. deputations of workmen visited the remains. The streets from Place de la Concorde to Rue d'Auteuil were filled with vast throngs of people. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by the crowd and their occupants cheered. The weather was cold and a heavy rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, more than one hundred thousand persons were assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains reposed. Henri Rochefort attended the funeral, and his appearance called forth a great demonstration of enthusiasm from the people. The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, followed by a long procession.

The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but Louis Noir, brother of the deceased, refused his consent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of "Vive la Republique," and the Marseillaise was repeatedly sung during the day. While Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a great crowd who were singing the Marseillaise, they were stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd was ordered to disperse. Rochefort, claiming his right as a Deputy, passed on to the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited. The Champs Elysees was then cleared by the troops. Two battalions were stationed near the Hall of the Legislative body, and a few regiments were massed on the Boulevards close at hand. The crowd finally dispersed without resistance, but some arrests were made by the police.

Incidentals.

—Alex. H. Stephens is barely able to sit up and not able to stand. So say the latest bulletins.

—The firemen in Norwich, Conn., turned out early on Monday morning to put out the Aurora Borealis.

—North Carolina is to have a new paper, to be called the *Lumberton Robesonian*. The newsboys will find that name altogether too much for them.

—The critic of a Cincinnati paper passed an unhappy New Year's, because the types made him speak of Tennyson's "Holy Wall, and other Poems.'

—The trustees of the institution for the education of the blind in Massachusetts, ask Boston to give them $50,000, and the rest of the State as much more.

—Despatches to the Chicago *Tribune* say that Congressman Hopkins passed away with words of love to friends, and the prayer, "O Lord, receive my soul."

—The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* is enraptured at Mr. Mungen's repudiation speech. It says "the debt will never be paid," and that "there are millions of taxpayers who will in the next Presidential election demand that it be scaled or wiped out." And it "honors" Mr. Mungen for having the "moral courage to speak his honest sentiments," thus showing that there is "at least one member of Congress claiming to be a Democrat on principle."

—The Richmond *Dispatch* says it agrees with the late Mr. Stanton in the opinion that the Rebels aided the North by acting always on the defensive, and going further, says:—"After the battle of Manassas, the whole North was open to us. Pennsylvania, New York, even Massachusetts. Nothing stopped us but ignorance of the art of war. There were no armies to do it. Perhaps 'twas best our rulers knew not their business."

—Massachusetts is attempting to shorten the length of its legislative session by limiting the pay of the members to $500.

—Hon. George W. Julian's physician says he must have absolute rest from business or care of any kind—that his life depends upon it.

—Connecticut does not yet despair of its ice crop. It proudly points to the fact that a few years ago not a pound was harvested in Southern and Eastern Connecticut till March, and then the crop was good.

—General Bradley T. Johnston has recently paid into the Virginia State Treasury the sum of $58,000, collected by him as agent of the State, to adjust its claims in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The money has been placed to the credit of the Board of Public Works.

—The New Orleans *Times* says that good citizens will not object to the raid contemplated by the Revenue Bureau upon the gambling houses there, but says the Government must move quickly, as the same good citizens have solemnly determined this gigantic curse shall not blot the good name of their city for another year, no matter at what cost it has to be obliterated.

—Speaking of murderers who are not unprepossessing in their personal appearance, the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says that the most cold-blooded murderer it ever heard of was committed by the handsomest man, the most elegant "gentleman," the greatest favorite with the ladies, that could be found in a circuit of fifty miles; and that there was not a family in the county that would not have been glad to welcome him as a relative by marriage up to the very hour when his awful crime was exposed.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....7 23 | Moon Sets.....3 27
Sun Sets.....4 55 | High Water.....10 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Jan. 1
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1
Wesser	Southampton	New York	Jan. 4
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan. 4

FOR EUROPE.

Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 13
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Shetucket, Taylor, from New York, with oil of vitriol to captain.
Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Cochran, Russell & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, cleared at Havre 28th ult. for Cardiff and United States.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, Hence, via Havana, at New Orleans 2 P. M., 11th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans 6th inst., for Philadelphia, via Havana, has on board for this city 11-2 bales cotton, 390 bbls. molasses, 3 bbls. sugar, 26 bales moss, 26 hhds. boneblack, 150 empty bbls., 1 bbl. pecans, and 7 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 11th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, hence, at Norwich 10th instant.

Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 25th ult.—before reported cleared Dec. 12.

Barque William, Cole, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 27th ult.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, hence via Queenstown, at Plymouth 27th ult. for London.

Barque Rhea, Buckholtz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 27th ult.

Barque Orbilia, Havener, hence, at Genoa 23d ult.

Barque Dr. C. Tupper, Cofill, hence, at Bilboa 21st ult.

Barque Kedar, of Philadelphia, in leaving the Eure Basin, Havre 24th ult., was driven against the wall and had her larboard quarter stove; her departure was delayed in consequence.

Brig Eveline von Schroeder, Pruetz, hence, at Falmouth 25th ult.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Gibraltar 19th ult. from New York.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from St. Martin's, at Pensacola 3d inst.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Crawford, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Kathleen, Neve, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst.

Schr Rebecca Knight, Knight, hence, at Norfolk 9th instant.

Schrs Lady Franklin, Olson, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, and Sidney C. Tyler, Steelman, from Boston for Baltimore, at Newport A. M. 9th inst.

Schr Virgin Rock, McKennon, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst., and sailed again A. M. 10th.

Schrs J. C. Havens; Phoebe and Emma, Small; Etta M. Steers, and Jacob Raymond, hence, at New London 10th instant.

Schrs David Collins, Townsend, and E. H. Naylor, Naylor, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst., from Charleston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that from about the 1st of December, 1869, the following alteration in the lighting of the north entrance of the new harbor at Marseille would take place, viz.:—

The fixed and flashing red and white light on the south side of the western entrance of the Port Imperial would be discontinued, and instead a light would be exhibited from a lightvessel moored in a line with the outer jetty, 625 yards north of the Traverse de la Pinede.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 29 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

The lightvessel is painted red.

Directions—To pass through the north entrance of the new ports of Marseille keep the lightvessel on the starboard hand, and, having passed to the eastward of it, steer to the southward, and keep as nearly as possible midway between the two green lights; but when these two green lights (which, from being exposed to the sea, cannot at times be lighted), are not visible, the two green lamps on the Traverse de l'Abattoir will serve as a sufficient guide.

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HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Brown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
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Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
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DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
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From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
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Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
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TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
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CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
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1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
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1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
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A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
Grand Bal Masque,
THURSDAY, January 20, 1870,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.
The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HEBERER, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 716 Chesnut street.
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FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
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SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
KELLOGG. KELLOGG.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in a new role.
Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI in a new role.
First time of the highly successful
NEW COMIC OPERA,
BY FERRARI,
PIPELE, PIPELE,
Founded on a comic episode of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," with the following immense cast:—
Rigoletta, a young seamstress.....Miss C. L. KELLOGG
Pipele, an old porter.....Sig. G. RONCONI
Maddalena, his wife.....Mlle. LAMI
Cabrion, a painter.....Sig. REYNA
Jacques Ferrand, a notary.....Sig. BARILI
Durcmel, his secretary.....Sig. MASSIMILIANI
An Usher.....Sig. REICHAR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The annual scramble for the privilege of swindling the people of Pennsylvania out of the interest of large balances unnecessarily retained in the State Treasury has unexpectedly terminated in the defeat of the Republican caucus nominee, Mackey, and the election of his predecessor, Irwin. Last year Mackey stole a march upon the latter by ousting him from office after he had enjoyed its sweets but for a single term, and Irwin now wreaks vengeance and wins profit by "making a yearling" of his rival. So far as the public are concerned there is not a copper's difference between these competitors, and the squabbles connected with the control of the State funds have not, independent of their possible political bearing, any more intrinsic importance than the disputes of thieves and burglars over the division of dishonest spoil. A wrong to the taxpayers lies at the bottom of the turmoil, and honest citizens of all parties have a much deeper interest in its correction than in the personal fortunes of the aspirants who seek to profit by that wrong, or in the ups and downs of the wrangling factions of the State. The laws provide that the moneys of the Commonwealth shall be sacredly held for public uses, and that any departure from this rule shall be punishable by severe penalties, including fine and imprisonment. If the allegations contained in the Governor's message are true, the people have been afflicted by a succession of Treasurers who have defied those laws, but no prosecutions have been instituted, and legislators have been more intent upon securing a share of the spoils wrung from a tax-burdened Commonwealth than upon the prevention of the alleged peculations. It would be an easy task to provide either that all large balances left in the Treasury should be applied to the redemption of the State debt, or that all sums received from banks or private individuals as interest for the use of the moneys of the Commonwealth should be paid into the Treasury, instead of being diverted into the private purse of the Treasurer: and this is the direction which reform should take. If the people, instead of the Legislature, elect a custodian of the State funds, strict integrity will not even then be ensured, unless a change is also effected in the laws regulating his official management.

There are rumors that the defeat of the regular caucus nominee also implies Republican dissension on other questions, and especially in reference to the proposed Metropolitan Police bill. It remains to be seen whether these rumors are false or true. The interests of this city imperatively require that some method should be devised for securing a permanent and effective police force, and it would be unfortunate if a dispute about the Treasurership should lead to a postponement of the reform so earnestly demanded by Philadelphia. Such a result, however, would only afford another proof of the inefficiency or corruption of the men who misgovern us, which they will be slow to furnish if they are not entirely dead to all sense of duty.

WHAT NEXT IN PARIS?

The inauguration of the so-called constitutional *regime* in France, by the elevation of Ollivier to power, has precipitated a crisis in the affairs of that country. The accession of the leader of the *tiers parti* to the Government ranks has served only to embolden the Red Republican element in the Corps Legislatif and in the country alike, and the dynasty of the Bonapartes is at this moment in greater peril even than before the Emperor made his recent show of abandoning in good faith a personal government through the agency of a Ministry responsible only to himself.

The people of France are hard to understand; the course of French politics is mysterious and past finding out. To the American especially, who is taught by the experience of everyday life to regard practical and practicable self-government as the easiest and most natural thing in the world, the history of France during the past hundred years is almost inexplicable, quite incomprehensible. The first Revolution is easily understood in the light of our own history; but the first empire in which it culminated unsettles all our conclusions, and leaves us entirely at sea. The period from the restoration of the Bourbons to the fall of Louis Philippe is such a marvel that we can only dispose of its insoluble problems by regarding it as a second transition period, to prepare the way for the second republic, by surfeiting the people with an ever-shifting panorama of monarchism run to seed. After this severe schooling it was perfectly natural that France should seek both stability and liberty in a republic, gliding into it without a recurrence of the terrible disorders which marked the establishment of the first republic. But that, by a bold master-stroke, a bloodless *coup d'etat*, the man who had solemnly sworn to maintain the republic intact should be suffered to transform the republic into an absolute hereditary monarchy, presents to the American mind evidence of a lack of spirit, of a vacillation of purpose, of an incapacity for self-government, of an inherent national weakness that is quite incomprehensible.

If France were half civilized, the case would be vastly different; if her people were of the Mexican half-breed type, there would be a clue to their vagaries; if they were wholly bound up in the grandeur of a great name, wholly absorbed in the remembrance of a grand career, we could even then understand them. But that the France of the nineteenth country, with all her culture and polish, with all her capacity for progress, with all her devotion to liberty, with all her regard for justice, should tamely submit to eighteen years of Bonapartism, is a mystery that becomes more mysterious with each passing day.

Rochefort is a demagogue of the first water, a symbol of that peculiar type of effervescent and disjointed genius of which "Brick" Pomeroy is a diluted specimen. He is in the minority, and he is red-hot. He feeds upon nastiness and revels in agitation. His prime maxim is that whatever is is wrong, and altogether wrong. The accident of circumstance has made him a champion of license, a devotee of justice, a martyr in the cause of liberty. If France were turned upside down, he would reverse his own position, and attempt to balance himself upon his head with as much superfluous energy as he now expends upon the effort to stand squarely on his legs. But in the flaming and inflammatory article to which his name was affixed in the issue of the *Marseillaise* of the 11th, he unwittingly hit upon a phrase which affords, perhaps, the best solution to the present situation in France. "I have had the weakness," he writes, "to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin." All his past expressions would give the lie to this assertion if he were not an utter stranger to sincerity; but it is, nevertheless, a key to the mystery we have noted. France has believed that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin, and, acting upon that belief, has endured eighteen years of Bonapartism, and enjoyed eighteen years of stability without liberty. If she had indulged in eighteen years of liberty instead, the stability would doubtless have been equally wanting, and France the loser to an incalculable degree.

But for months past, France has been chafing under her yoke. She has yearned for liberty, as well as for stability, and manifested an eagerness to make another experiment at compassing both. The Legislative elections of last May showed how strong is this yearning, how galling the yoke has become, how imminent is the next uprising. Napoleon has read his people aright, and thought to satisfy their cravings by the empty professions of the *Senatus Consultum*. And, when he comprehended the fact that something more than insincerity would be demanded, he has made a substantial concession, and called into his counsels the man who for years was the life and soul of the opposition. Will this concession avert the third republic?

M. Ollivier, in responding to the demand for justice to the murdered editor of the *Marseillaise*, used these significant words:—"We are justice, law, and moderation; *if you force us, we will be power.*" The phrase shows how quickly he has adapted himself to his new position, how readily he has picked up the Napoleonic maxims. If he can convince the people of France that these words are not the mere blind to a deliberate assassination of liberty, he will carry himself and the empire safely through the crisis. If his associations with Napoleon have effectually weaned the people from him, and destroyed their confidence in his devotion to the cause of liberty, he will fail; and his downfall will be the signal for a hand-to-hand encounter between imperialism and the people—bloodless, perhaps, but severe and, for the time being, decisive. On more than one ground, it is to be hoped that justice, law, and moderation will prevail, that Prince Pierre Bonaparte will be given a trial so free from imperial interference that the demagogues of the Rochefort stamp will be powerless for mischief. The prosperity and security of France depend upon this consummation. She is not yet fit for a republic, scarcely fit for a constitutional regime such as is embraced in the policy of the new ministry. If the only stable government which she has enjoyed since the day when the head of Louis XVI rolled into the basket of the guillotine can be coerced by the wisdom and patriotism of Ollivier into conceding such a measure of substantial liberty as her people are fitted to receive and appreciate, the way for the true republic which must eventually spring up from the ruins of kingcraft will be prepared, and France will at last enjoy both stability and liberty, will at last be capable of liberty without confounding it with license. But if Ollivier fails, anarchy will follow, and out of anarchy will rise another empire more stable and less liberal than the second imperial regime.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island came up yesterday in the National House of Representatives, and the opponents of the measure made a vigorous effort to defeat it. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, began the assault by bringing up all the stock objections to League Island, and urging the retention and enlargement of the present site, both on the score of economy and availability. He contended that the removal of the yard to League Island would cost the Government ten millions of dollars, and gave as his authority one of the commissioners who had made the recommendation for the acceptance of League Island. The opposition of Mr. Washburn brought out the whole Philadelphia delegation, and Messrs. Kelley and Myers in particular proved the fallacy of Mr. Washburn's arguments in the most conclusive manner. It was shown that the acquisition of land in the neighborhood of the present yard is now an impossibility, and that League Island, so far from being a mere mud bank, as was asserted by Mr. Washburn, is good ground, and in every way suitable for the purposes of the Government. The arguments of Mr. Washburn were based entirely on the statement of a single commissioner, who referred to but a portion of the site, while they are disproved conclusively by the report of the board of officers who made a careful and critical examination in the interests of the Government. As for the expense of the transfer, it was demonstrated, as it has been repeatedly before, that the sale of the old yard will nearly, if not quite, cover it, and that the Government owes it to itself and to the city of Philadelphia to commence operations at League Island at the earliest possible moment. There can be no doubt in the mind of any disinterested person, who will examine the subject, as to the superiority of League Island for a great naval depot over any other site that has been proposed; and the Representatives of Philadelphia in the House are entitled to the thanks of our citizens for the able manner in which they have defended our interests in this matter.

Another Fenian Manifesto has just been given to the public. The "Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland" is credited with the authorship of the document, but it bears, for all that, the familiar signature of John Savage as "Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood," and altogether is so mixed up that we are at a loss to know whether the bloodthirsty Savage is congratulating himself upon the "prudence and discipline" which he has infused into the ranks of the Brotherhood in this country, or whether some doughty champion of Free Ireland on the other side of the water has been deceived by distance into an enchanting vision of Fenian harmony and wisdom in this country. The address, coming from whatever source it does, and addressed to whomsoever it may most concern, indulges in a severe denunciation of alien domination in the old country, and looks forward to the reign of "peace, concord, and happiness over a people for eight hundred years condemned to poverty and tyranny," through the extirpation of the last vestige of this domination. This sounds well, but the next passage is not in such extreme good taste. The case of the political prisoners in Ireland is represented as appealing to the civilized world, and their sufferings are described as indescribable. The address, however, neglects to remind the members of the Brotherhood that their unwise and factious agitations are the source from which this excessive suffering has sprung. The inmates of the so-called British bastiles have the Fenians of both countries to thank solely for the grief to which they have come. The Fenian agitation has served no other purpose but to retard the granting of simple justice to Ireland, and to rob simple-minded chambermaids of a goodly share of their earnings. The sooner the organization is utterly broken up on both sides of the water, the better for the Ireland of the present and the future.

The *Huvudsiadsbladet*, an influential journal of Finland, says that a painting by Reubens, representing the "Descent from the Cross," has been discovered in a church in one of the out-of-the-way towns of that out-of-the-way region. The item of news is not less acceptable than the startling fact that Finland supports a paper with the euphonious title of the *Huvudsiadsbladet*.

The National Railway.—In view of the establishment of the National Railway between this city and New York, by which the distance can be made in two hours' time, the following facts are of interest. They will serve to snow some of the advantages that Philadelphia will gain by the running of fast trains from New York:—

The distance from New York to Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania Central is as follows:—

	Miles.
New York to Philadelphia	86
Philadelphia to Pittsburg	355
Pittsburg to Chicago	468
Total	909

The distance from New York to Chicago by way of the New York Central is as follows:—

	Miles.
New York to Albany	144
Albany to Buffalo	298
Buffalo to Chicago	538
Total by way of New York Central	980
Total by way of Pennsylvania Central, as above	909
Difference	71

Being a shorter distance by 71 miles between New York and Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania Central.

This difference is equal to about two hours' time in favor of the route to Chicago from New York by way of the Pennsylvania Central. The New York roads are obliged to make very much higher speed than the Pennsylvania Central and its connections, in order to reach Chicago in the same number of hours. If trains can be successfully run from New York to Philadelphia in two hours, the time by this route will be so very much shortened that the New York roads will not be able to compete, and the New York Western travel will all go through Philadelphia.

It gives us pleasure to note the nomination of Colonel Thomas Biddle for the position of Consul-General at Havana as one eminently fit to be made. Educated to the legal profession, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, he is familiar with those questions which so constantly arise before Consular officers, and which seem to require that they should combine the characters of lawyer and merchant. His very considerable diplomatic experience as Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs at Brazil, and Consul-General for British India, has perfectly familiarized him with the duties of the Consular service, while he possesses in addition the great advantage of an acquaintance with the Spanish language. In his former official positions he has maintained the character of an efficient and popular officer, and was widely known and respected abroad both by Americans and British merchants. He will perform the duties of his office with fidelity and ability, and his confirmation will give gratification to his hosts of friends. It is not often that a man is appointed who is so peculiarly qualified in all respects for his place, and we congratulate the country and the mercantile community on his selection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.
MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB. [1 11 6t

☞ UNION SERVICES.—THE CONGREgations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH. All are invited. 1 11 3t*

☞ LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW.—THE Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to promote the passage of a law allowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 118 South SEVENTH Street.
HORACE J. SMITH,
1 13 3t* Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A T

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS—PANTS, PANTS—VESTS, VESTS—
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Smith,	James C. Hand,
David Scull,	John H. Brown,
John M. Whitall,	Israel Morris,
Lemuel Coffin,	Lewis Audenried,
William B. Kempton,	John H. Irwin,
A. J. Lewis,	William L. Rehn.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:—
President—THOMAS SMITH.
Cashier—JOHN H. WATT.
Solicitor—R. RUNDLE SMITH.
Notary—WILLIAM J. DELLEKER.
1 13 2t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ DIRECTORS OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1870:—

D. B. Cummins,	William Hay,
Charles Rugan,	Edward S. Handy,
William Gillespie,	George A. Wood,
William Struthers,	Thomas G. Hood,
Washington Butcher,	William C. Houston,
Thomas B. Wattson,	John H. Catherwood.
S. Caldwell, Jr.,	

1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, 224 S. Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Vincent L. Bradford,	John G. Stevens,
William H. Hart,	Benjamin Fish,
William H. Gatzmer,	John M. Read,
Charles Macalester,	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley,
Asa J. Fish,	George M. Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
Asst. Secretary—FLOYD H. WHITE.
1 11 3t (Signed) J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened after February 1st prox.
1 13 3t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The following statement of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1869, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital authorized and subscribed	$200,000 00
Amount paid in	195,150 00

ASSETS.

Mortgages, first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$58,250 00
500 shares National Bank of Republic	50,000 00
80 shares Second National Bank	19,400 00
Philadelphia City Six Per Cents	20,000 00
Chamber of Commerce stock	400 00
Ground rents	1,100 00
Loans on collaterals	6,350 00
Real estate	3,500 00
Office furniture and fixtures	3,650 00
Interest due and accrued	1,958 00
Balances due by agents, etc	6,150 00
Instalments on stock due and payable	4,850 00
Cash on hand and in bank	31,355 16
	$197,863 16

RECEIPTS FOR 1869.

Premiums on fire risks amounting to $4,193,788	$40,493 77
Interest	10,790 72
Policies	84 50
	$51,571 99

LESS LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses	$46,359 77
Commissions	2,650 65
Expenses—Rent, advertising, salaries	13,687 15
	$62,697 52

DIVIDENDS.

January	$2,831 25
July	5,923 90

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 1 13tuthu3t

☞ PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st Mo. 11th, 1870.
At the annual election held on the 10th instant, in conformity with the charter, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors of the Provident Life and Trust Company, to serve for three years:—

Samuel R. Shipley,	Wm. G. Longstreth.
	Richard Cadbury.

The following Directors hold over:—

T. Wistar Brown,	Henry Haines,
Richard Wood,	Joshua H. Morris,
William Hacker,	Charles F. Coffin.

And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM G. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
1 13 thstu3t BOWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,
	John Wanamaker.

And at a meeting of the said Trustees, held January 6, the following officers were elected:—
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President; and
1 11 3t* JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 400 Walnut street.
January 11, 1870.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Nalbro' Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.
1 11tuth6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.
1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870
TO TAXPAYERS—The books for the receipt of Taxes for 1869 will be closed on the 15th instant, and all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of collectors, and their costs added in accordance with law.
JOHN M. MELLOY,
1 11 tuth2t Receiver of Taxes.

CLOTHING.

HEALTH INSURANCE !!!

YOUR POLICY IS READY.

Every man's policy, who would secure good health for the present winter, is to come at once to

Rockhill & Wilson's

Great Brown Hall

Health Insurance Office,

And make himself and his family happy for the season, by getting a seasonable suit of those wintry garments which are
GOING OFF!

GOING OFF!

GOING OFF!

Faster than ever. Policy good till the clothes wear out, when it can be renewed.

THESE POLICIES ARE TRANSFERABLE.

You can transfer them to the backs of your boys when you have done with them. But we sell Boys' Clothes so cheap that it really costs less to come and buy the lads new clothes than to give their dear mothers the trouble of cutting the old ones down to fit them.

EVERY MAN'S POLICY ON HIS BACK!

WHEN YOU WEAR THEM OUT, COME BACK FOR RENEWALS TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were	$18
" " "	$16 "	$20
" " "	$18 "	$22
OVERCOATS	$12 "	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TABLE SAUCE.

Halford's Leicestershire Table Sauce,

Fully equal to the Renowned WORCESTERSHIRE,

AT HALF THE PRICE.

For sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6t4p

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES
SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at
No. 920 ARCH Street.
D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.
Apply to
JOHN CRUMP, Builder,
1 10 6t4p No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mth]

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373 66
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294 76
		$143,668 22
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504 96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322 06	
		69,827 02
		$213,495 24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144 05	
Fire	32,589 79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911 61	
		$166,645 45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222 27	
Fire losses	54,615 32	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702 92	
Return Premiums	10,231 87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077 65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972 02	
		153,822 05
		$12,823 40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610 00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650 50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800 00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000 00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040 00
Par value	$263,506 00
Market value	$185,935 00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,745 20
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,351 67
Cash in bank	$16,738 44
Cash in drawer	72 28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300 00
	35,160 72
	$255,695 39

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
A. E. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR.
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 11 12t rp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1843, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,670 00
Bills Receivable	16,795 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	56,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	15,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,344 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,570 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,602 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	56,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,902 50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,433 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,660 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,932 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	23,358 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	23,957 33
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 25
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,560 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	930 58
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,139 06
	$1,034,290 62

1 7 6t4 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE FINE ARTS.

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THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 19rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

PEACHES.

Delaware Compared to California—The Diamond State Ahead—More Than 14 Trees to Each Inhabitant.

The Wilmington *Commercial*, the American peachgrowers' "organ," has the following in its yesterday's issue:—

An item is going the rounds of the papers, and has been published in this one, stating that "the State of California has 800,000 peach trees, or about five to every voter—enough to produce more than 100 pounds annually for every person. The figures are large, but they are official and are supposed to be correct. These figures may sound large to people who do not live where peaches grow, but they seem somewhat insignificant in this latitude. California has an area of 188,983 square miles, Delaware has an area of 2120, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, adjoining her, has an area of probably about 3000 square miles.

The Delaware Railroad and its branches furnish transportation for the products of these two Congressional districts with a united area of not much over 5000 square miles, and a united population in 1860 of 257,344. In the year 1865 there were growing along the line of this road (the greater part of them in Delaware) 1,653,205 peach trees. By the spring of 1869 the number (counting none under one year old) had increased to 3,959,010, and from the large number planted last year it is probable that the present number along the line of the road is at least 4,500,000. All the figures except those of the above estimate are official, made from actual count by the agents of the road, for the use of the freight agent, Mr. A. Brown, to enable him to make his estimates. They do not include at all the large orchards, the fruit from which is sent to market by water, and concerning which we have no definite data, but which probably have one-third the number of trees of those along the railroad.

Taking only the estimate of 4,500,000 trees along the railroad, which does not represent anything like the whole number on the Peninsula, and making a liberal estimate of the population, still these two Congressional districts have, instead of five peach trees to each voter, over fourteen to each inhabitant, and in Delaware the proportion is much greater, as her population is smaller than that of the Eastern Shore, while probably four-fifths of the trees are in her limits.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Sad Result of a Sham Battle at a Soldiers' Reunion—A Veteran Instantly Killed.

The Springfield (O.) *Advertiser* says:—

From John M. Fish, who returned to the city last Friday evening after a business tour in the northwestern part of the State, we receive information of a lamentable occurrence attending the annual reunion of the 94th regiment at Piqua on the above mentioned day. Among the crowd at the Troy station, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, awaiting the arrival of the train from the North, at six o'clock last evening, was a young wife, expecting to greet her soldier husband on his return from Piqua, to which place he had gone for the purpose of participating in the annual reunion of his comrades of the veteran 94th O. V. I. As the train drew up at Troy station the unfortunate lady was met by sympathizing friends, who broke to her the terrible news that her husband had been thrown from his horse, while taking part in a sham battle, and almost instantly killed, his remains being in the baggage car. The wife gave one heartrending shriek, and fainted into the arms of the bystanders. The affair caused great commotion at the depot, and in the confusion our informant was unable to gain any further knowledge as to the identity of the parties before the train started on its way.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening Ferrari's comic opera of *Pipele* will be performed for the first time, with Miss Kellogg and Signor Ronconi in the leading roles.

Il Trovatore is announced for to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT a new drama by Boucicault, entitled *Mercy Dodd*, was performed last evening. This piece is in two acts, and considerable ingenuity is shown in the construction of the plot, the concomitants of which are burglary, swindling, forgery, and other similar crimes. A moral tone is given to the play, in the author's usual style, by making virtue triumph over evil, but the theme is certainly not an pleasant one, and *Mercy Dodd* will scarcely achieve a brilliant success. The first act is exceedingly dull, but in the second act there are some effective situations and some lively dialogue, in Boucicault's best manner. The play was creditably represented last evening, and there were some good bits of acting, but the performers did not appear to be in love with their work, and the general effect was not inspiring.

Much better in every respect was the performance of the comic drama of *A Husband to Order*, which was given as an afterpiece. This is a very lively and entertaining little comedietta, with the merits of which most of our play-goers are familiar. It was very nicely acted, and Miss Howard, Miss Laurens, Mr. Mordaunt, and Mr. Jack represented the principal characters in excellent style. The same bill will be repeated this evening.

To-morrow Miss Laura Keene will have a farewell benefit, previous to her departure for Washington to fulfil a professional engagement made before assuming the management of the Chesnut Street Theatre. On this occasion will be presented *Matrimony; Is She Mad?* and *The Actress by Daylight*. This is an excellent bill, and we hope that Miss Keene will be complimented by a crowded house.

On Monday Miss Susan Galton will appear.

AT THE WALNUT crowds are in attendance every evening to witness the military drama of *Not Guilty*, the famous battle scene in which is considered the greatest thing of the kind ever seen on the Philadelphia stage.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of songs, jokes, and burlesques will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the holiday pantomime the *Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe* will be repeated this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee on Saturday at Musical Fund Hall.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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SALE OF AMERICAN and Foreign Paintings and Chromos will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street.

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Business Coats at...	8·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 12·00
Business Coats at...	10·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 14·00
Business Coats at...	13·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 17·00
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Pants (all wool) at...	4·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 6·00
Pants (all wool) at...	5·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 7·00
Pants (all wool) at...	6·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 9·00
Pants (all wool) at...	7·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 10·00
Vests (all wool) at...	1·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 3·00
Vests (all wool) at...	2·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 4·00
Vests (all wool) at...	3·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 5·00
Vests (all wool) at...	4·25	Cost Elsewhere..... 6·00
Vests (all wool) at...	5·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 7·50
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Boys' Overcoats at..	6·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 10·00
Boys' Overcoats at..	7·50	Cost Elsewhere..... 11·00
Boys' Overcoats at..	10·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 15·00
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Boys' Undercoats at.	6·00	Cost Elsewhere..... 9·00
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MARRIED.

MEARS—ABRAMS.—On Sunday evening, January, 9, 1870, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. S. L. Sweeten, by Rev. Mr. Snyder, Mr. JOHN H. MEARS, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA H. ABRAMS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIDGE—CLAYTON.—January 12, 1870, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of the Frankford Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. DAVID V. RIDGE to Miss EMMA CLAYTON, both of Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

FOSTER.—On the 11th instant, MARGARET FOSTER, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2217 Wood street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HAINES.—On the 12th instant, ANNIE E., daughter of Samuel and the late Sallie A. Haines, aged 20 years.

Funeral from her father's residence, 1120 Callowhill street, on Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

McMULLAN.—On the 11th instant, JAMES McMULLAN, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Brown, No. 1734 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, west of Seventeenth. To proceed to Woodlands.

MOSS.—On the 11th instant, LAVINIA J., wife of Joseph Moss, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 826 S. Third street, below Queen, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

STEVEN.—On the 12th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY L. STEVEN, in the 36th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WASSERMAN.—On the 12th instant, ISABELLA, daughter of Adolph and Esther Wasserman, in the 5th year of her age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) morning at half-past nine (9) o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1312 N. Twelfth street.

WATKER.—On the 12th instant, LIZZIE, daughter of William O. and Sarah Watker, and granddaughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Thorp, aged 10 years 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the parents' residence, Richmond street and Allegheny avenue, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received, one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1·50 to $3 per yard.
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1870.

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MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

POEMS, by George Alfred Townsend. Published by Rhodes & Ralph, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Townsend is well known as one of the most vigorous and animated, if not one of the most profound, among the newspaper writers of our day. He has fine descriptive powers, and his letters to half the journals in the country, dated from nearly every quarter of the globe, are, in spite of their eccentricities, full of information and excellent entertainment. As a poet Mr. Townsend is less known than as a correspondent, and the manner in which his verses have floated around in the corners of the papers has not conduced to establishing his fame in this line of art. In the volume before us, all, or all that Mr. Townsend considers worth preserving, of these fugitive poems have been collected, and the average of merit is very much higher than we had reason to expect. The ordinary duties of a newspaper writer are not such as are conducive to poetical inspiration, and it indicates no ordinary power in Mr. Townsend that he has been able to produce verses of as high a grade as the majority of those in this volume are. Some of the poems do not rise above a graceful commonplace, but many of them have undoubted merit, as the following:—

KISHICOQUILLAS.

Kishicoquillas! beautiful word,
Soft as the river it christens—
That drops from the mountain down like a bird,
In trills of natural melody heard,
Saying, to any who listens,
Under the hemlocks or over the willows:
"Kishicoquillas!"

Once, when a boy, I strayed from thy rills,
Far in the green Alleghanies,
Adown through the clefts of the wild gray hills
To the golden valley of brooks and mills,
Where the strong Juniata's refrain is:
(Waiting to bear thee away on his billows)
"Kishicoquillas!"

Shrill the bald eagle screamed to tear
Thy silvery trout he had taken;
The eyes of the red fox winked from his lair;
Deep in thy sands were the tracks of the bear;
By the stag's tall antlers shaken
The boughs of the sycamore murmured to thrill us:
"Kishicoquillas!"

Down the long aisles of beech and oak,
Shyly the deer were grazing;
Cheerily echoed the lumbermen's stroke;
Bluely arose their camp-fire's smoke;
Dreamy by distance the song they were raising,
Thou with thy life in thy name seemed to thrill us:
"Kishicoquillas!"

Called the young quail from the mossy brake;
The woodcock whirred a-soaring;
Rang his alarum the rattlesnake,
The cataract climbed the beard of the lake;
The old red mill slept a-snoring;
Bending, the cattle drank under thy willows,
"Kishicoquillas!"

Sweeter thy water than sugar that drips
In the cup of thy maples wounded,
Sweet as kisses on virgin lips
Thy name, that is music to him who sips,
Each time that its prattle is sounded,
Liquid and loving, like thee, to thrill us:
"Kishicoquillas!"

Mr. Townsend's muse is a roamer like himself, and the mood of these poems is as varied as their subject. Many of them show not only keen observation and fine appreciation of nature, art, and human character, but are of a finer fibre and a more elevated tone of thought than would be expected from Mr. Townsend's prose style. As a thoroughly American poem, for instance, the following will repay more than one perusal:—

WILD-CAT JUNCTION.

I.

A woman in calico dress, who smokes her pipe as she sits;
A hairy man, in a slouched hat, who whittles and yawns and spits;
A travelling Jew, asleep by the stove, with his head on a carpet-bag;
And the wind a-cursing out of doors like a child-forsaken hag.

II.

Two railroads chased across a moor, by a ghastly lantern's gleam;
The "bob-tail" train gone howling away like half of a nightmare dream:
The naked station caught between, in the junction's iron vice,
And one stark gin-mill over the way, with Hoosiers throwing dice.

III.

I sit in heathen awe, and muse: the night express is late;
Crunched bloodily, perhaps, afar, against some dawdling freight;
Or down some yielding trestle-bridge shot in some river's ooze,
To give some wild-cat journalist a bit of morning news.

IV.

God help the brave and sallow folk who farm this Western waste!
The young men withered with the chills; the young girls, weary-faced;
The savage children chasing down the lean, lank geese and pigs;
The gaunt wife scolding her old man, who mopes and swears and swigs.

V.

How lone the cracked and parched world, save when the trains go by!
How lone the river-beds, so broad, scorched up, and scooped and dry!
How lone the flat, shorn fields of stalks, bestrewn with stump and chunk!
How lone the scrubby woods, that know no satyr but the skunk!

VI.

All year the hutted homes look down the rutted roads of slough;
All life, the stunted shaggy nags, dejected, mounch and plough;
The plank towns, pitched at random, seem to their crude spires to say:
"O God, it is our destiny and slavery to pray!"

VII.

Hard lines of cunning avarice the strong men's faces rift,
And garbs and tables primitive and desperate with thrift,
Show life, like all the landscapes, stark and starveling as the scope
Of souls immortal, by their greed, but ignorant of hope!

VIII.

Still midst these bare-legged folks, perhaps, grew up some wondrous men,
As grows some silver poplar shaft deep in some dogwood fen;
Some Crockett heard his mother sing in yonder crone's shrill croon,
In yonder lank-haired giant burns the soul of Daniel Boone.

IX.

Here Lincoln, with his jaundiced face, hoed corn to buy his shoes;
Miraculous intelligence! that he could read the news,
When once a month the papers came, and round about to list,
The neighbors cheered to hear how hung some abolitionist.

X.

He wore his Sunday bob-tail coat, when twice a year, for suite,
The Judge came up to hold the Court (upon the bench his boots).
And in his shirt-sleeves told the law, and spit a slimy peck,
The while he said: "Be taken hence and hanged by the neck."

XI.

Corn-dodgers dipped in maple-juice he ate with thankfulness;
An ox-steak when the preacher came the family to bless;
Rye coffee with molasses sweet (he never used a fork,
But with his knife, ten months a year, poked down the salted pork).

XII.

Still, like old Bunyan's vision, seen o'er Bedford Prison's gate,
He saw out of this poverty the highways of the state;
The pilgrimage of Christendom from bondage to the light,
And slavery's pack fall from the back of lands that seek the right.

XIII.

Husks filled his belly, but he saw his father's house afar,
A shepherd on a lonely moor, he watched the Master's star.
And not by dainty hands in kid the shackles fell to rust,
But warty, horny, were the palms that made the nation just.

XIV.

Still in his homely Hoosier phrase, he talked the armies on.
The same old puckered face looked out, Columbus-like, for dawn.
We waited for some courtly Christ to draw the sting from death,
And, lo, the promised man arose in lowly Nazareth!

XV.

O West, take heed that in your wealth your leaner dreams come true!
The hopefulness of all the poor is delegate to you.
Speak! from your golden valley vast! Swear! by your father's dust,
The West that made the Nation free shall make the Nation just!

The poems in this volume, if they do not rise to the height of the great masters of song, are of vastly more merit than the majority of the verses put before the public every year, and forgotten almost before the leaves are dry from the press. They show that the writer is a man of genuine poetical talent, and excellent as many of them are, they indicate abilities that, if not bestowed in another direction, might have given Mr. Townsend a high place among the poets of the country.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson," published by Harper & Brothers. This is a complete edition of Tennyson's works, including his recently published "Holy Grail and Other Poems," which, by the way, should have been combined in their proper order with the "Idyls of the King." The book is embellished with three portraits of the poet laureate, all of which are remarkable for being atrociously bad, and by a number of transfers from some superior designs by Dore, Millais, Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and other celebrated artists. The book is nicely bound, and is certainly cheap at fifty cents.

The same house sends us "Kitty," an interesting novel of English society, by M. Betham Edwards. Published by Harper & Brothers.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Ernest Linwood," the fifth volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works, and their cheap edition of "David Copperfield," to which attention is invited *apropos* of the drama of *Little Emly*, now being performed at the Arch Street Theatre.

—*The Transatlantic* is the title of a new weekly journal of popular reading, the first number of which has just been issued by L. R. Hamersly & Co., Forney's *Press* Building, Seventh and Chesnut streets. *The Transatlantic* is made up of excellent selections from the best foreign periodicals, and the object of its conductors is to furnish the public with a journal of bright, entertaining, and instructive literature. The initial number promises well for the success of the enterprise, and if *The Transatlantic* continues as it has begun, it will doubtless become one of the most popular eclectic publications in the country. It contains thirty-two imperial octavo pages of reading matter, printed with clear type, on good paper, and the price of ten cents a number, or $4 per annum, is certainly low, considering the handsome appearance of the paper and the merits of its contents.

The conductors of the journal explain its aims and objects in the following card:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Numerous and varied as are the periodical publications, they appear few and unimportant when compared with those of Great Britain; and one very important class of literature with which the English press teems, is most inadequately provided in this country. We allude to a class of what is usually called light reading—bright, interesting, and enlivening—from which the least instructed need not turn in weariness, nor the most refined in disgust.

"It is undeniable that many of our magazines are dependent on foreign sources for much that renders them attractive, and we may well acknowledge this dependence, and make the most of what those means afford. It is to render accessible to the American public some of the great stores of really good as well as entertaining reading, constantly issued from the foreign press, that we have projected the periodical whose first number appears to-day.

"The *Transatlantic* will contain the best of the stories, sketches, and essays of current foreign literature, avoiding all ponderous dissertations, as well as all that resembles the baneful rubbish of which our own press affords so ample a supply. The field we enter upon is by no means fully occupied, and it affords abundant material from which to gather, and we intend our selections to be fresh and bright, while at the same time choice and good. And as we lay no claim to originality, we may with better grace commend our wares to the attention of the public. The *Transatlantic* will be published every Tuesday."

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for January has an admirable selection of practical and scientific articles on engineering subjects from the best foreign publications.

—*The American Odd Fellow* for January contains a variety of articles of interest to the members of the order.

—The December number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* presents a valuable list of scientific articles, the most important of which is the paper of Professor Zollner, entitled "A new spectroscope, with contributions to the spectral analysis of the stars."

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received "Punch's Almanac for 1870, and the latest numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine; Temple Bar; Punch;* and *Fun*.

—From A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway, New York, we have received "The Era Almanack" for 1870, which contains a variety of valuable statistics about musical and theatrical matters.

—Turner Brothers send us *Appleton's Journal* for January 22.

KANSAS.

The Lawrence Massacre—Quantrell's Bloody Work.

During all the dark and bloody scenes of the war, there is to be found none fuller of fiendishness and brutality than the Quantrell raid and destruction of this town, upon that bright and beautiful August morning. The malice, vindictiveness and hatred induced by the Rebellion seems to have tried to spend itself in that one act. It was without excuse, without palliation, and will always be regarded as a brutal massacre. The town was defenseless, and the citizens attempted to make no defense. Under such circumstances, when nothing could be gained except the gratification of revenge and a little booty plundered, the cold-blooded butchery of nearly two hundred defenseless men, and the destruction of a million dollars' worth of property, constitute a crime at which human nature is shocked, and at which the Christian civilization of our age and country may well stand aghast. It sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of the loyal people of this country, as well it might. Quantrell, with his gang, assembled on the borders of Kansas and Missouri about noon on the day previous to the raid. They burned a few houses, and killed some citizens on the way. About ten miles from Lawrence, between two and three o'clock in the morning they took a boy and compelled him to guide them into Lawrence. After the butchery had ceased, Quantrell dressed the boy in a new suit of clothes, gave him a horse, and sent him home. Arriving at the city, they posted pickets on the outskirts, planted sentinels upon Mount Oread, which overlooks the city, and when all was prepared,

"With loud and furious yells,
As if fiends had raised the battle-cry of hell,"

they rushed upon the town and commenced their brutal massacre. Shots were fired at citizens wherever they appeared, and the work of burning houses commenced. Massachusetts street, the principal business street, was entirely destroyed, except one business house. The Eldridge House, the finest brick hotel west of St. Louis, was burned. But one public house was saved, the City Hotel. This Quantrell placed a guard around and saved, because he had boarded there and received very kind treatment when sick.

The incidents of the massacre would fill a volume. One or two will be mentioned. The women, as a general thing, were not harmed or insulted. In some instances they were treated with some measure of decency.

One lady, whose husband was absent, they helped take up her carpets and remove her furniture, but insisted upon burning the house, as they said such were their orders. Others were treated as might be expected from fiends and brutes.

A lady whose husband had been killed begged the privilege of retaining his wedding-ring. "No matter," the heartless wretch replied, and snatched the souvenir from the lady's hand, and rode off.

The murder of Judge Carpenter, who had been married about a year, was peculiarly heartrending. Several squads had ridden up to his house, and, after robbing him and plundering his house, he had, by his bland manners, persuaded them not to kill him. At last came along a gang into which seven more devils had entered, and some of them commenced firing on him. He was chased up stairs, and from there driven down to the cellar after receiving several wounds. From there he was driven into the front yard, when he was mortally wounded. His wife threw herself on him to protect him from further wounds. The heartless fiends walked around him, looking for a place for still another and a fatal wound, and, lifting up her arm, fired so that the ball should pass through the Judge's head.

One of the brutes asked for a cup of water from a citizen, and as he received it with his left hand, shot him down dead with his right hand.

General Collamore, Mayor of the city, went into his well to save his life, together with another citizen. The house was burned down, and they were smothered to death. A friend went down into the well to see if the General was alive. The rope broke, and he, too, was hauled up a lifeless corpse, making three dead bodies from one well.

At Dr. Griswold's there were four families. The house was surrounded and the men were ordered to come out; and upon being assured that with their surrender "the town might fare better," they came out. They had gone scarcely twenty paces before all were shot. Mr. Griswold and Mr. Trask, editor of the *State Journal*, were instantly killed. Mr. Thorp, State Senator, lived a few hours. Mr. Baker, though shot through the neck, the arms, and the lungs, finally recovered, and is now a member of the wholesale grocery house of Ridenour & Baker, and was at that time in the grocery business.

General Lane escaped in a cornfield.

Many escaped by getting into ravines and skirts of timber.

The whole number known to be killed is 143. Fifty-three lie buried in one trench in the old cemetery.

Mr. Speer, editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, lost two sons at the massacre.

WHO AND WHERE IS QUANTRELL?

Quantrell, the leader of this gang of ruffians, is no myth, though the accounts published about him, and the number of men who have been arrested and hung for Quantrell, might in the future render it quite a matter of doubt and suspicion whether any such personage ever existed. Quantrell came to the Territory of Kansas in an early day from Ohio, where he taught school. For a time he identified himself with the Free State party, but was always mistrusted by them. He was a bold, bad man—a desperado and a bandit. He was a sort of irregular Confederate leader, a man that no discipline could control, and who could only act with that class of men, outlaws, bandits, and desperadoes, who are a curse to any army or any cause. He was one of those who "reign in hell" and can never "serve in heaven." It is believed now that he is dead; that he went to Texas and there died of consumption. Another account is that he went to Mexico. He probably is not living, at least in the United States. This is the opinion of General Blunt, who followed him and fought him as far as the Arkansas river.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, January 1.*

—Two hundred negroes left Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday, for Georgia and Alabama, and one hundred and fifty on Thursday.

—A Minnesota juror addressed a note to the judge, in which he styled him "Onarable jug." He evidently knew he was entitled to a handle to his name.

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CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
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Capital, $500,000.
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CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 316

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 234 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 w8t Chief of Bureau.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN E. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28 ⅝

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of London, Saturday, January 29, 1 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

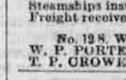
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 24 No. 123 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class

Venice and Torcello.

From the London Saturday Review.

Perhaps it is the very strangeness and completeness of the contrast which makes one's first row from Venice to Torcello so hard to forget. Behind the great city sinks slowly into a low line of domes and towers, around dotted here and there over the gleaming surface are the orange sails of trailing market boats; we skirt the great hay-barges of Malerbo, whose boatmen bandy *lazzi* and badinage with our gondolier, we glide by a lonely cypress into a broader reach, and before us, across a waste of brown sedge and brushwood, the tower of Torcello rises sharply against the sky. There is something weird and unearthly in the suddenness with which we passes from the bright, luminous waters of the lagoon, barred with soft lines of violet light, and broken with reflections of wall and bell-tower, into this presence of desolation and death. A whole world seems to part those dreary flats broken with lifeless inlets, those patches of sodden fields flung shapelessly among sheets of sullen water, from the life and joy of the Grand Canal. And yet, really to understand the origin of Venice, those ages of terror and flight and exile in which the republic took its birth, we must study them at Torcello. It was from the vast Alpine chain which hangs in the haze of midday like a long dim cloud-line to the north, that the hordes of Hun and Goth burst on the Roman world. Their path lay along the coast trending round to the west, where, lost among the little villages that stand out white in the distance shadow, lie the sites of Heraclea and Altinum. Across these grey shallows cut by the blue serpentine windings of deeper channels the Romans of the older Venetia fled before Attila or Theodoric or Alboin to found the new. Eastward over all, the glimmer of the Adriatic recalls the long centuries of the Pirate war, that struggle for life which shaped into their after-form the government and destinies of Venice. Venice itself, the crown and end of struggle and of flight, lies over shining miles of sea to the south. But it is here that one can best study the story of its birth; it is easier to realize the centuries of exile and buffeting for life and the dreary flats, the solitude, the poverty of Torcello than beneath the gleaming front of the Ducal Palace or the mosaics of St. Mark.

Here in fact lies the secret of Venetian story, the one key by which it is possible to understand the strange riddle of the Republic. For thirteen centuries Venice lay moored as it were off the coast of Western Europe, without political analogue or social parallel. Her patriciate, its people, its government were not what government or people or patriciate were in other countries of Western Christendom. And this difference lay not in any peculiar institutions which it had developed, or in any novel form for social or administrative order which it had invented, but in the very origin of the State itself. The same age saw the birth of the two great maritime powers of modern Europe; the settlements of the English in Britain and her the same century with those of the exiles in the Lagoon. But the English colonization was the establishment of a purely Teutonic State on the wreck of Rome, while the Venetian was the establishment of a purely Roman State in the face of the Teuton. Venice in its origin was simply the Imperial province of Venetia floated across to the islands of the shore. Before the successive waves of the Northern inroad the citizens of the coast fled to the sandbanks which long served them as gardens or merchant-ports. The "Chair of Attila," the rough stone seat beside the church of San Fosco, preserves the memory of the destroyer before whom a good part of the people of Altinum fled to Torcello and the islands around. Their city—even imperially—passed with them. The new palaces were built from the ruins of the old. The very stones of Altinum served for the "new Altinum" which arose on the desolate site. Inscriptions, pillars, capitals came in track of the exiles across the lagoon to be worked into the fabric of its cathedral. Other citizens or city were changed even in name. They had put out for security a few miles to sea, but the sandbanks on which they landed were still Venetia. The fugitive patricians were neither more nor less citizens of the imperial province because they had fled from Padua or Altinum to Malamocco or Torcello. Their political allegiance was still due to the empire. Their social organization remained unaffected by the flight. So far were they from being severed from Rome, so far from entertaining any dreams of starting afresh in the "new democracy" which exists in the imagination of Daru and his followers, or the one boast of their annalists is that they are more Roman than the Romans themselves. Their nobles looked with contempt on the barbaric blood which had tainted that of the Colonnas or the Orsini. No Isaurian peasant ever broke the Roman line of Doges as Leo broke the line of Roman Emperors. Venice—as she proudly styled herself in after time—was "the legitimate daughter of Rome." The trip of sea-board from the Venta to the Isonzo was the one spot in the empire from the Caspian to the Atlantic where foot of barbarian never trod. And as it rose, so it set. From that older world of which it was a part its history stretched on to the French Revolution untouched by Teutonic influences. The old Roman life which had become strange even to the Capitol lingered unaltered, unimpaired, beside the palace of the duke. It is startling to think that almost within the memory of living men Venice thought Rome—the Rome of Ambrose and Theodosius—to the very doors of the Western world; that the living and unchanged tradition of the Empire passed away only with the last of the Doges. Only on the tomb of Manin could men write truthfully, "Hic jacet Venimus Romanorum."

It is this simple continuance of the old social organization which the barbarians elsewhere overthrew that explains the peculiar character of the Venetian patriciate. In all other countries of the West the new feudal aristocracy sprang from the Teutonic invaders. In Italy itself the *noblesse* were descendants of Lombard conquerors, or of the barons who followed Emperor after Emperor across the Alps. Even when their names and characters had alike been moulded into Southern form, the "Seven Houses" of Pisa boasted their descent from the seven barons of Emperor Otto. But the older genealogies of the senators whose names stood written in the Golden Book of Venice ran, truly or falsely, not to Teutonic, but to Roman origins. The Participazii, the Dandoli, the Falieri, the Foscari, told of the flight of their Roman fathers before the barbarian sword from Pavia. Gaeta, Fano, Messina. Every quarter of Italy had given its exiles, but above all the coast from Ravenna to Trieste. It was especially a flight and settlement of nobles. As soon as the barbaric hordes had swept away to the South the farmer and the peasant would creep back to their fields and his cabin. But the patrician would remain camped as before in his gardens, among a crowd of dependants, his fishermen, his dock-laborers. Throughout the long ages which followed this original form of Venetian society remained unchanged. The populace of dependants never grew into a people. To the last fisherman and gondolier clung to the great houses of which they were the clients, as the fishes of Torcello had clung to the great nobles of Altinum. No difference of tradition or language or blood parted them. Tradition, on the contrary, bound them together. No democratic agitator could appeal from the present to the past, as Rienzi invoked the memories of the Tribunate against the feudal tyranny of the Colonnas. In Venice the past and present were one. The patrician of Venice simply governed the State as his fathers, the curiats of Padua or Aquileia, had governed the State ten centuries before him. Elsewhere the history of mediæval Italy had sprung from the difference in race and tradition between conquered and conquerors, between Lombard noble and Italian serf. The communal revolt of the twelfth century, the democratic Constitutions of Milan or of Bologna, were in effect a rising of race against race, the awaking of a new people in the effort to throw off the yoke of the stranger. The huge embattled piles which hung their dark shadows over the streets of Florence tell of the ceaseless war between baronage and people. The famous penalty by which some of the democratic communes condemned a recreant cobbler or tinker to "descend" as his worst punishment "into the order of the *noblesse*," tells of the hate and issue of the struggle between them. But no trace of struggle or of hate breaks the annals of Venice. There is no people, no democratic Broletto, no Hall of the Commune. The palaces of Torcello or Rialto were houses not of war, but of peace; no dark masses of tower and wall, but bright with marbles and frescoes, and broken with arcades of fretted masonry.

In a word, Venice to her very close was a city of nobles, the one place in the modern world where the old senatorial houses of the fifth century lived and ruled as of old. But it was a city of Roman nobles. The Teutonic passion for war and scorn of commerce was strange and unknown to the curial houses of the Italian municipalities, as it had been strange and unknown to the greatest houses of Rome. The Senator of Padua or Aquileia, of Concordia, Altinum, or Ravenna, had always been a merchant, and in his new refuge he remained a merchant still. Venice was no "crowd of poor fishermen," as it has been sometimes described, who were gradually drawn to wider ventures and a larger commerce. The port of Aquileia had long been the emporium of a trade which reached northward to the Danube and eastward to Byzantium. What its merchants had been at Aquileia they remained at Grado. The commerce of Altinum simply transferred itself to Torcello. The Paduan merchants passed to their old port of Rialto. Vague and rhetorical as is the letter of Cassiodorus, it shows how keen was the mercantile activity of the State from its beginning. Nothing could be more natural, more continuous in its historical development; nothing was more startling, more incomprehensible to the new world which has grown up in barbaric moulds. The nobles of Henry VIII's Court could not restrain their sneer at "the fishermen of Venice," the stately patricians who could look back from merchant-noble to merchant-noble through ages when the mushroom houses of England were unheard of. Only the genius of Shakespeare seized the grandeur of a social organization which was still one with that of Rome, and Athens, and Tyre. The merchant of Venice is with him "a royal merchant." His "argosies o'ertop the petty traffickers." At the moment when feudalism was about to vanish away, the poet comprehended the grandeur of that commerce which it scorned, and the grandeur of the one State which had carried the nobler classic tradition across ages of brutality and ignorance. The great commercial State, whose merchants are nobles, whose nobles are Romans, rises in all its majesty before us in the *Merchant of Venice*.

Treason Under Henry VIII.

The Exeter *Gazette* gives us a curious story, unearthed from the mass of MSS. in the Guildhall which Mr. Stuart Moore has lately been engaged in calendaring. The old histories of Exeter by Isaacke and Jenkins mention the catastrophe which forms the climax of the story, but without tracing the "secret history" which led up to it, and which affords a noticeable illustration of social life in a provincial capital during the reign of Henry VIII. On the 10th of August, 1539, one John Bonnefant, an Exeter attorney, was hanged and quartered on Southernhay for high treason. From the crabbed old record now deciphered, it seems that Bonnefant and two familiar friends, John Northbrook and Adam Wilcocks, a proctor, had been supping together one evening at a house partly belonging to Northbrook, but in which Bonnefant had certain vested rights prejudicial to Northbrook's interests. Apparently none of the three were admirers of King Henry's rule, for after some talk about the times they "fell into discoursing of prophecies, of which one was that the *molde warpe* should come accursed of God's mouth, and vengeance should befall him." The other was a Welsh prophecy about great things happening on the conjunction of a dun cow and a bull. All this the gossips came to the conclusion had reference to the king and his destined destruction, and having so settled the matter in their own minds, merely as a matter of innocent speculation, they burned the paper which had the prophecies written on it, and broke up their symposium. But into Northbrook's mind came evil thoughts. Says he to Wilcocks, "It is high treason against the king's person which we have talked all this night at my house, and therefore we must look to ourselves that we be not in danger for the same; for you know," said he, "that Mr. Bonnefant is a lawyer and a crafty man, and knoweth what belongeth to the law, and if he should secretly go to Mr. Mayor, and disclose what we have talked, and accuse us, it will cost our lives. Wherefore, let us prevent him, and play sure, and go to Mr. Mayor and first accuse him, and so shall we save ourselves."

This was accordingly the line these amiable friends pursued, and Northbrook added some super-refined villainy by pretending to warn Bonnefant of danger impending over him, and enticing him into a house where he had arranged that the officers of the law should find him. Information was sent to Government; a commission of inquiry into the alleged treason was instituted, and addressed to the Mayor and Sir Richard Pollard; and Bonnefant was beheaded, as aforesaid, the principal charge specified against him being "that he should say the king was a *molde warpe*, and that he (the king) should subvert the state of the realm," etc. The infamous delators were not happy in their end. "Adam Wilcocks fell accursed and was distracted of his wits; his tongue rolled in his head, and he died most miserably. Northbrook had Bonnefant's house which he sought for, and lived in great infamy all the days of his life, and his issues had bad success."

The story is told very graphically and at some length by John Hooker, the old Guildhall chronicler. Perhaps the most noteworthy point in it is the allusion to the ancient prophecy of the *molde warpe*, of which we have mention, it will be remembered, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, Part I, Act III, Sec. 1. "Hotspur" says, "He angers me with telling me of the *mold warp* and the ant, of the dreamer Merlin and his prophecies." But the passage which the Exeter gossips had in their mind was probably that in Holinshed, where, referring to the proposed division of England between Glendower and his allies, he says, "This was done (as some have said) through a foolish credit given to a vain prophecy, as though King Henry was the *molde warpe* cursed of God's own mouth," etc. The *molde* or *mould warp* was the mole, so called because it warps, or makes uneven the surface of the earth above it. Poor Bonnefant was only venturing on a double interpretation of the prophecy by projecting it onwards from Henry IV to Henry VIII, who had just been suppressing the monasteries, and so forth.

Grisi's Repertoire.

During the late Madame Grisi's London operatic career, exending over a period of twenty-seven seasons, she sang some 925 nights. Here is a chronological list of the operas in which the great singer has sustained characters, with the number of times she appeared in each before a London audience:—"La Gazza Ladra," 47; "Anna Bolena," 42; "Otello," 36; "Il Don Giovanni," 84; "La Donna del Lago," 21; "L'Assedio di Corinto," 11; "Semiramide," 41; "Il Barbiere," 38; "La Sonnambula," 18; "Marino Faliero," 8; "I Puritani," 92; "Prova d'un Opera Seria," 21; "Norma," 79; "I Briganti," 5; "Il Matrimonio Segreto," as Caroline, 10; as Lisetta, 9; "Malek Adel," 7; "Ildegonda," 2; "Parisina," 6; "Nozze di Figaro," 21; "Falstaff," 4; "Lucrezia Borgia," 100; "Il Giuramento," 9; "Fausta," 2; "Roberto Devereux," 6; "Don Pasquale," 29; "Cenerentola," 3; "Don Carlos," 5; "Corado d'Altamura," 1; "Il Pirata," 6; "I Lombardi," 11; "I due Foscari," 3; "La Favorita," 29; "Les Huguenots," 84; "Roberto il Diavolo," 12; "Il Flauto Magico," 3; "Le Prophete," 9; "Il Trovatore," 16. The prima donna's performances may be distributed among thirteen composers, thus:—In operas by Donizetti, she appeared on 218 nights; by Rossini, 197; by Bellini, 195; by Mozart, 108; by Meyerbeer, 105; by Verdi, 30; by Mercadante, 14; by Costa, 12; in an opera by Gnecco she appeared on 21 occasions; by Cimarosa, 19; by Balfe, 4; by Martiani, 2; and by Ricci, once only.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:20 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad. Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10† General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:15 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M. Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish Houses, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:25, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1:55, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave